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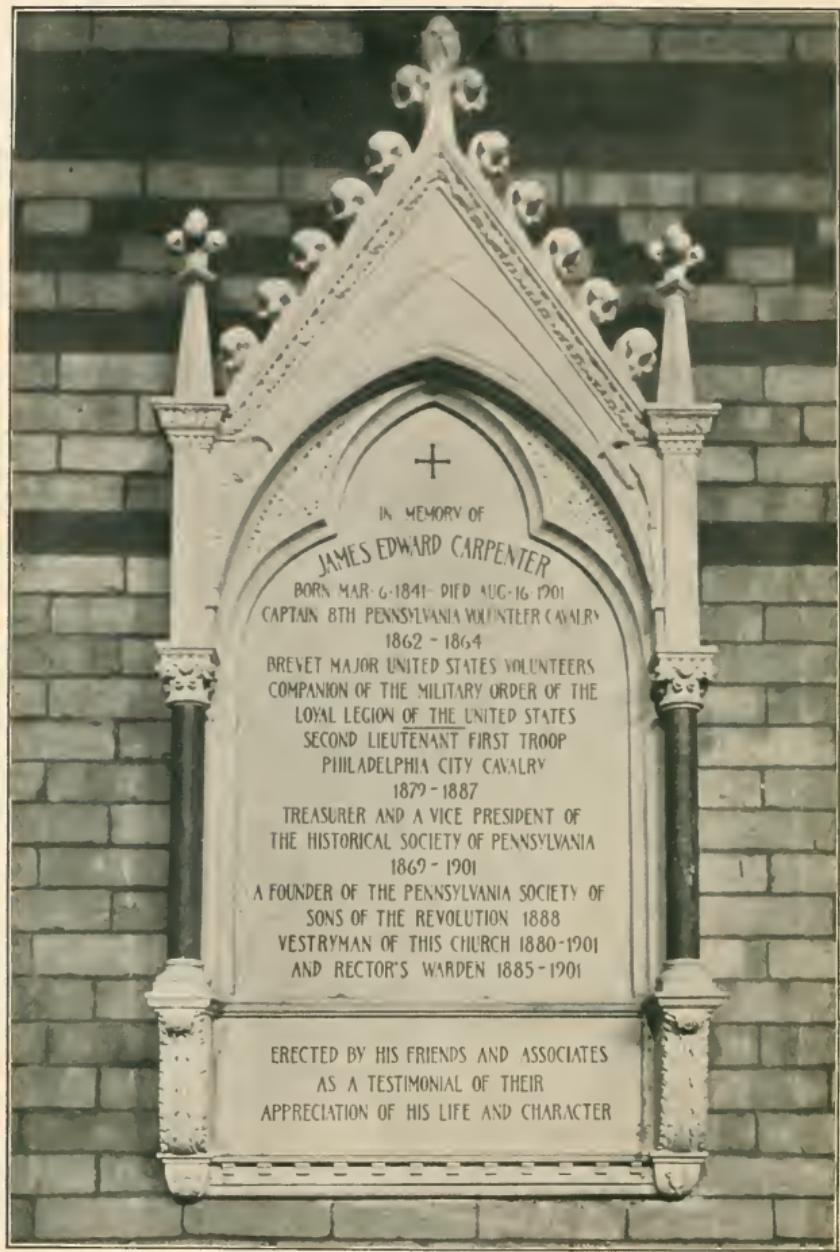
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MURAL TABLET
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CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
IN MEMORY OF
JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

Egregi Monumentum ære Perennius

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution

1901-1902



PHILADELPHIA

1902

EDITED BY
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, Secretary,
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
JULY 4, 1902.

1412763

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Object of the Society.



T being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National Holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the War of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries as to the neglect, on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes, to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived: therefore, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in the military, naval, and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the rolls, records, and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them.

General Society.

(ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1890.)

OFFICERS, 1902-1905.

General President,

HON. JOHN LEE CARROLL, LL.D.,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Vice-President,

GARRETT DORSETT WALL VROOM, LL.D.,
Of the New Jersey Society.

Second General Vice-President,

HON. POPE BARROW,
Of the Georgia Society.

General Secretary,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY,
Of the New York Society.

Assistant General Secretary,

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS,
Of the Maryland Society.

General Treasurer,

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,
Of the Pennsylvania Society.

Assistant General Treasurer,

HENRY CADLE,
Of the Missouri Society.

General Registrar,

WALTER GILMAN PAGE,
Of the Massachusetts Society.

General Historian,

HENRY WALDRIDGE DUDLEY,
Of the Illinois Society.

General Chaplain,

REV. THOMAS EDWARD GREEN, D.D.
Of the Iowa Society.

Pennsylvania Society.

INSTITUTED APRIL 3, 1888.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1890.

FOUNDERS.

OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYHELL.

GEORGE HORACE BURGIN.

HERMAN BURGIN.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

* ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON, JR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.

CHARLES MARSHALL.

SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER.

JOHN BIDDLE PORTER.

WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE.

WILLIAM WAYNE.

Board of Managers,

1902-1903.

Chairman.

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Philadelphia.

Secretary.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Lock Box 713, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS.

President.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

First Vice-President.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Second Vice-President.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.

Secretary.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,

Treasurer.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

Historian.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain.

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MANAGERS.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES

TO THE

General Society,

1902-1903

DELEGATES.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

ALTERNATES.

Hon. James Tyndale Mitchell, LL.D.,

Louis Alexander Biddle,

Howard Wood,

John Heman Converse, LL.D.,

Craigie Lippincott.

Standing Committees.



EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF ALL COMMITTEES.

CHARLES HENRY JONES, Chairman Board of Managers.

ON APPLICATION.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH, Chairman.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ON EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJOR-GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D., Chairman.

RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

GEORGE HOWARD EARLE.

THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

JOHN EYERMAN.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

WILLIAM JAMES LATTA.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.

HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.

CALEB JONES MILNE.

HON. EDWARD DE VEAUX MORRELL.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.

EDWARD STALKER SAYRES, Secretary.

ON MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, Chairman.

JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.

FRANK WILLING LEACH.

DANIEL SMITH NEWHALL.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PATTON.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

WASHINGTON BLEDDYN POWELL.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

ON PRIZES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D., Chairman.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

THOMAS GEORGE MORTON, M.D.

ON FLAGS.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A., Chairman.

GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.

ON ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR, Chairman.

ON LECTURES.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN, Chairman.

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

ON CELEBRATION OF EVACUATION DAY.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

ON COLOR GUARD.

FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN, Chairman.

**REPRESENTATIVES TO THE VALLEY FORGE NATIONAL PARK
ASSOCIATION.**

RICHMOND LEGH JONES, Chairman.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

BRIG.-GEN. LOUIS HENRY CARPENTER, U.S.A.

HON. HENRY MARTYN DECHERT.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

Color Guard.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 7, 1897.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., Captain.
DAVID KNICKERBACKER BOYD.
JAMES HOPKINS CARPENTER.
HOWARD GIBBS CHASE.
JACOB GILES MORRIS.
JONATHAN CILLEY NEFF.
RALPH CURRIER PUTNAM.
JAMES HOLLOWBACK SHERRED.
LEAROYD SILVESTER.
OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON.
* JOSEPH CAMPBELL LANCASTER.
WILLIAM DARLINGTON EVANS.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL POSEY, M.D.
JOSEPH ALLISON STEINMETZ.
STANLEY GRISWOLD FLAGG, JR.
HENRY DOUGLAS HUGHES.
JAMES DE WAELE COOKMAN.
ROBERT HOBART SMITH.
WILLIAM INNES FORBES.
JOHN MORGAN ASH, JR.
ROBERTS COLES ROBINSON.
WILLIAM COPELAND FURBER.
FRANK EARLE SCHERMERHORN.
JAMES LEE PATTON.
PAUL HENRY BARNES, JR.
SAMUEL MCCINTOCK HAMILL, JR., M.D.
MATTHEW BAIRD, JR.
GUSTAVUS WYNNE COOKE.
ALBERT HILL.
WILLIAM LEVERETT.
CLARENCE PAYNE FRANKLIN, M.D.

Officers and Managers

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FROM ITS ORGANIZATION,

April 3, 1888.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1888. * JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

1901

1901. CHARLES HENRY JONES.

OFFICERS.

Presidents.

Elected.

Retired.

1888. WILLIAM WAYNE.

1901

1901. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

—

Vice-President.

1888. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

1894

First Vice-Presidents.

1894. RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

1901

1901. * JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

1901

1901. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

—

Second Vice-Presidents.

1894. * WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.

1901

1901. * JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

1901

1901. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

1901

1901. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT.

1902

1902. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U.S.A.

—

Secretaries.

1888. GEORGE HORACE BURGIN, M.D.

1892

1892. DAVID LEWIS, Jr.

1892

1892. ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

—

Treasurers.

1888. * ROBERT PORTER DECHERT.

1892

1892. SAMUEL EMLEN MEIGS.

1893

1893. CHARLES HENRY JONES.

—

Registrars.

1889. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

1894

1894. CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U.S.A.

1897

1897. MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

1899

1899. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

—

Historian.

1890. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

—

Chaplain.

1890. THE REVEREND GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.

MANAGERS.

Elected.	Retired.
1888. OLIVER CHRISTIAN BOSBYHELL.	1891
1888. HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.	1891
1888. *JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.	1901
1888. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	1889
1888. JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.	1890
1888. *ELON DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.	1891
1888. CHARLES MARSHALL.	1891
1888. HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.	1901
1888. WILLIAM BROOKE-RAWLE,	1890
1889. *WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D.	1894
1890. *HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.	1891
1890. *THOMAS MCKEAN.	1892
1891. *ISAAC CRAIG.	1892
1891. REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.	—
1891. WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR.	—
1891. CHARLES HENRY JONES.	1893
1892. *WILLIAM SPOHN BAKER.	1897
1892. *GEORGE MECUM CONARROE.	1896
1892. *JAMES MIFFLIN.	1895
1893. THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.	—
1894. *ISAAC CRAIG.	1899
1896. JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.	1899
1897. HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JR., LL.D.	1897
1897. FRANCIS VON ALBADI CABEEN.	—
1897. CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.	—
1899. MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.	1900
1899. *DALLAS CADWALLADER IRISH.	1899
1899. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.	1900
1900. HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.	—
1900. PARK PAINTER.	1901
1901. HON. WILLIAM POTTER.	—
1901. *WILLIAM WAYNE.	1901
1901. SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT.	—
1901. RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.	—

DELEGATES AND ALTERNATE DELEGATES
TO THE

General Society,

Organized April 19, 1890.

1890.

DELEGATES.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

1891.

DELEGATES.

*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

*HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, D.C.L.

HERMAN BURGIN, M.D.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

ALTERNATES.

GEORGE RANDOLPH SNOWDEN.

JOHN CADWALADER.

ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS, M.D.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

1892.

DELEGATES.

*JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

JOHN CADWALADER.

*JOHN CLARKE SIMS.

ALTERNATES.

*WILLIAM CHURCHILL HOUSTON.

MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

ISAAC HIESTER.

1893.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
 EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.
 GEORGE CUTHBERT GILLESPIE.
 HAMPTON LAWRENCE CARSON, LL.D.

ALTERNATES.

REV. CHARLES ELLIS STEVENS, LL.D., D.C.L.
 THOMAS WILLING BALCH.
 * TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D.
 RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY.
 GEN. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, U.S.A.

1894.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 THOMAS DEWITT CUYLER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
 HON. WILLIAM SEBRING KIRKPATRICK.

ALTERNATES.

RICHARD DECHARMS BARCLAY.
 SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH PINKERTON.
 REV. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D.D.
 COL. EUGENE BEAUVARNAIS BEAUMONT, U.S.A.
 THEODORE MINIS ETTING.

1895.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 MAJOR RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
 JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

ALTERNATES.

FREDERICK PRIME.
 HENRY WHELEN, JR.
 * GRANT WEIDMAN.
 ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.
 WASHINGTON HOPKINS BAKER, M.D.

1896.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
 HON. HARMAN YERKES.
 HON. EDWARD DEVEAUX MORRELL.

ALTERNATES.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.
 JAMES MAY DUANE.
 JOHN JAMES PINKERTON.
 GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.
 SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

1897.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
 MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
 EDWARD STALKER SAYRES.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
 JOSEPH TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.
 * JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR.

1898.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.
 CHARLES HENRY JONES.
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
 MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.
 FREDERICK PRIME.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.
 * FRANKLIN PLATT.
 ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.
 ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.
 GREGORY BERNARD KEEN.

1899.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

MAJ. RICHARD STRADER COLLUM, U.S.M.C.

FREDERICK PRIME.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. HENRY GURLEY HAY.

1900.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

RICHARD PETERS, JR.

ALTERNATES.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

* FRANKLIN PLATT.

ALEXANDER KRUMBHAAR.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS BIDDLE, M.D.

HON. WILLIAM POTTER.

1901.

DELEGATES.

* JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

ALTERNATES.

SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON.

SAMUEL DAVIS PAGE.

TATTNALL PAULDING.

WALTER GEORGE SMITH.

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON.

1902.

DELEGATES.

CHARLES HENRY JONES.

HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

FREDERICK PRIME.

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

ALTERNATES.

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.

LOUIS ALEXANDER BIDDLE.

HOWARD WOOD.

JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.

CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT.



Proceedings
of the
Fourteenth Annual Meeting,
April 3, 1902.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

April 3, 1902

••

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution was held in the Assembly Room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, April 3, 1902, about one hundred and twenty-five members being present.

In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. Charles Henry Jones, Chairman of the Board of Managers, called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. and upon his motion the Hon. Henry Martyn Dechert was invited to preside over the meeting.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Dechert expressed his appreciation of the renewed honor conferred upon him in being chosen the presiding officer of the meeting and announced the first order of business, "Prayer by the Chaplain." In the absence of the Chaplain, the Rev. Summerfield Emory Snively, M.D., led in prayer.

The next order of business, "Reading of the Minutes of the last Meeting," being called, Mr. William Darlington Evans made a motion that as the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting had been printed and issued to the members, their reading be dispensed with, and that they be approved as printed. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

The "Reports of Officers and Committees" being next in order, the Secretary, Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, read the following Report of the Board of Managers :

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 3, 1902.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,

Gentlemen: Your Board of Managers respectfully submits its report as follows for the fourteenth year, ending April 3, 1902.

During the past year the Board has held nine stated meetings, one special meeting and one adjourned meeting.

The ninth annual observance by this Society of the anniversary of the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British was held June 15, 1901, at "Stonedge," the home of the President, Mr. Richard McCall Cadwalader, on the Skippack turnpike, in the beautiful and historic "White Marsh." The locality had a special interest, as it was in this vicinity the Society nearly ten years before erected a tablet to commemorate the threatened attack of Howe's army in December, 1777, when both armies lost many in killed and wounded and from whence Washington's army marched to the winter encampment at Valley Forge. To this point the Society made one of its first field-day excursions, on October 17, 1891, when it first viewed this tablet and the one at Swedesford Road, near Centerville, the latter marking the location of General Wayne's headquarters in 1777 and 1778. This visit of the Society to this locality last June had an additional interest in that it gave the members the opportunity of meeting the new President at his own home, where he had placed at its disposal his country residence and spacious grounds and where all were made comfortable notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. For the first time in the history of these midsummer excursions the weather proved unfavorable, but notwithstanding the almost continual downfall of rain about one hundred and fifty of the two hundred subscribers participated in the festivities of the occasion.

Mr. Francis von Albadé Cabeen, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided at the meeting and after a few introductory remarks, prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M. A., followed by an interesting histor-

ical address by President Cadwalader, giving an account of the events in the War of the American Revolution, which transpired in the immediate vicinity where we were assembled. This address was printed in the Proceedings of last year. At an interval during the reading of the address the Spring City Band which furnished the music for the occasion, played the "Mischianza," a melody prepared for the celebrated entertainment of that name in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. After the literary exercises were concluded and the benediction pronounced refreshments were served in the dining room of the Cadwalader Mansion. The Society had among its guests upon this occasion Mr. James Mortimer Montgomery, General Secretary ; Mr. Charles Isham, late Secretary of the New York Society ; the Rector and Officers of St. Thomas' Parish ; representatives from Wissahickon Council, No. 100, Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Fort Washington, which organization maintains the flag which this Society furnishes for the redoubt near by.

In the competition for the prizes established by this Society in the University of Pennsylvania for the best, and second best, essays on subjects relating to the history of the Revolution, and of the causes or times relating thereto, one essay alone was submitted, and the award of the first prize of seventy-five dollars was recommended by the Committee on Prize Essays to be awarded to the writer thereof, Mr. Wilfred Born Vogt, Selinsgrove, Penna., a member of the Class of 1901, Department of Arts, who wrote under the name of "Roland Montour" on the subject, "The Pennsylvania Frontier during the Revolution."

During the year the Wayne Monument Committee has been active in its efforts to further the project of securing funds wherewith to erect the proposed statue to Major-General Anthony Wayne, and a resolution inviting assistance for the accomplishment of this desirable object was transmitted to various kindred societies and historical organizations. Meetings of the Committee have been held monthly and the fund which was reported at the last Annual Meeting as \$4,933 has increased to \$6,562.25. The number of subscribers from members of this Society is less than what the

Committee had confidently expected, but it is hoped that this announcement of the condition of the fund will bring forth additional subscriptions, the amount of which is not limited.

The subscribers to this fund to the present time have been the following:

Richard De Charms Barclay,	Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the
Charles Hare Hutchinson,	Revolution,
Hon. Samuel Whitaker Penny-	Walter Lincoln Henwood,
packer, LL.D.,	William Henry Barnes,
Francis von Albadé Cabeen,	John Hooker Packard, M.D.,
Theodore Minis Etting,	Joseph Weaver Adams,
Gen. George Randolph Snowden,	Josiah Monroe,
"In Memoriam George Mécum	Alan Wood, Jr.,
Conarroe,"	Adam Arbuckle Stull,
Henry Howard Houston (de-	Archibald Nisbett Waterhouse,
ceased),	John Holmes Irwin,
George Howard Earle,	John Price Wetherill,
John Heman Converse, LL.D.,	Charles William Potts,
Alexander Johnston Cassatt,	William Macpherson Hornor,
James Edward Carpenter (de-	Frank William Shriver,
ceased),	Henry Wikoff Birkey, M.D.,
Col. Eugene Beauharnais Beau-	Persifor Frazer Smith,
mont, U. S. A.,	John Farr Simons,
Gen. Louis Henry Carpenter,	Joseph Seal Neff, M.D.,
U. S. A.,	Rev. Elias Henry Johnson, D.D.,
Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn,	LL.D.,
Frank Perley Howe,	Capt. John Stewart Kulp, M.D.,
Robert McCay Green,	U.S.A.,
Francis Olcott Allen,	Richard McCall Cadwalader,
Charles Evert Cadwalader, M.D.,	John Eddy Eyanson,
William Edward Helme,	Hon. James Addams Beaver,
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler,	LL.D.,
John Townsend Baker,	Samuel Davis Page,
Horace Augustine Chayne,	Antony Alexander Clay,
Robert Packer Brodhead,	Randolph Clay,
Prof. Daniel Waldo Howard,	Josiah Granville Leach,
Charles Harkness Howell,	Howard Wood,
Clayton McElroy,	Hon. John Bayard McPherson,
William Smith Rowen,	LL.D.,

Samuel Marshall,	Joseph Campbell Lancaster,
Samuel Rea,	Joseph Milton Myers,
Thomas Adams Robinson,	Andrew Fine Derr,
Samuel White Levis,	Samuel Babcock Crowell,
Samuel Wilson Murray,	Benjamin Ogden Loxley,
Henry Thomas Kent,	Herman Freytag Oberteuffer,
Maj. Andrew Gregg Curtin Quay,	Robert Coleman Hall Brock,
Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones,	Hon. Walter Seth Logan,
S.T.D.,	The Colonial Society of Penn'a,
Horace Magee,	Maj. Joseph G. Rosengarten,
William Leisenring,	George H. Colket,
Craig Lippincott,	Henry Ware Cattell, M.D.,
Henry Melchior Muhlenberg	John Gribbel,
Richards,	Charles Allen Converse,
Annie Fitler Howell (Mrs. Chas.	Henry Wilson Rupp,
Harkness Howell),	Caleb Jones Milne,
Earl Bill Putnam,	Charles J. Stillé, LL.D. (deceased),
Charles Warren Merrill,	Sidney Byron Liggett.

The Board of Managers, in considering further the subject of erecting one or more tablets, as has been outlined by the Committee on Monuments and Memorials, and referred to at previous meetings of this Society, concluded that for the present at least, it would be better to have the Society lend its aid in a financial way as well, to the Wayne Monument project, and accordingly this year, as in the year previous, it made a contribution of five hundred dollars out of the current funds of the Society to the Wayne Monument fund.

The Thirteenth Annual Church Service of the Society, to commemorate the 124th anniversary of the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge, was held on the afternoon of Sunday, December 22, 1901, in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, and was in charge of the following Committee of Arrangements; Rufus James Foster, Charles Evert Cadwalader, M.D., Edward Koons Rowland, C. Stuart Patterson, George Steptoe Washington, Arthur Vincent Meigs, M.D., William Wayne, Jr., Charles Henry Jones, *ex officio*, Albert Nelson Lewis, Arthur Donaldson Smith, M.D.,

Samuel Philip Sadtler, Ph.D., Victor Guilloû, John Heman Converse, LL.D., Sidney Frederick Tyler, Frank Little Sheppard, James Hunter Ewing, William Macpherson Hornor, *Chairman*.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Society attended in a body—marching from the Penn Club marshalled by Mr. Joseph Campbell Lancaster and escorted by the Color Guard of the Society in command of the Captain of the Guard, Mr. Alexander Wilson Russell, Jr., preceded by field music from the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. At the Penn Club the assembly was sounded and at the commencement of the service the church call by bugle was given, and at the conclusion of the service taps were sounded. The service was in charge of the Chaplain, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M.A., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Rogers Israel, D.D., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Scranton, Penna., a member of this Society, from the text: 1st John 3-2. Other clergymen participating in these exercises were the Rev. Richard Henry Nelson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, Rev. Arnold Harris Hord, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Germantown and the Rev. Summerfield Emory Snively, M.D., all members of this Society. The honorary ushers were also members of the Society. The music was finely rendered under the direction of Mr. Ernest Felix Potter, Organist and Choirmaster of the Church. Invitations were sent to the Officers and Managers of the following kindred organizations, most of which were represented:

State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Society of the War of 1812.

Pennsylvania Commandery, Naval Order of the United States.

Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daughters of the Revolution.

Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Chapter II., Colonial Dames of America.

A resolution was passed by the Board during the past year, providing for the holding of these services alternately in Christ Church and in St. Peter's Church, the only two churches in Philadelphia whose history is closely identified with that of the Revolution, and within the edifices of which worshiped most of the distinguished men of that period.

The announcement of the death on August 16, 1901, of Major James Edward Carpenter, First Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers, was heard with sorrowful regret by the members of this Society. It was evident to those who saw him upon the occasion of our last midsummer excursion that he was declining in health, but hopes were entertained that a rest from professional labors, which he was taking at the residence of his daughter at Newburyport, Mass., might restore him to his former vigorous condition. His remains were laid to rest alongside of those of his wife, who had preceded him to the grave several years, at her ancestral home at Salisbury, Mass.

Major Carpenter's services to this Society as a founder, chairman of its Board of Managers from the beginning, a delegate to the meetings of the General Society, and as a Vice-President in the last year of his life were invaluable, and his unfailing devotion to its interests will never be forgotten. At the invitation of the Board of Managers, President Cadwalader prepared a proper minute on the life and services of Major Carpenter, which has been entered upon the records of this Society. Most truthfully does he speak of him in this memorial when he states: "His life was a ceaseless pursuit of the highest ideals of a loyal citizen, brave soldier and Christian gentleman. As a member of this Society he was active in its early formation, its progress, and to the day of his death a most interested and patriotic American citizen. As Chairman of its Board and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, Major Carpen-

ter endeared himself to all by his intelligent attention to the duties of his offices and by lovable qualities and honest manly character."

In consideration of Major Carpenter's intimate official connection with this Society the Board of Managers directed that a Memorial Service be held in the Church of the Ascension, Broad and South Streets, Philadelphia, with which he was so long connected as an officer, and where many of his friends attested to their love for him by erecting therein a tablet to his memory. This tablet beautifully designed, and made of Indiana limestone and red and gray Vermont marble, bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
 JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER
 BORN MAR. 6, 1841—DIED AUG. 16, 1901
 CAPTAIN 8TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY
 1862-1864
 BREVET MAJOR UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS
 COMPANION OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE
 LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

SECOND LIEUTENANT FIRST TROOP
 PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY
 1879-1887

TREASURER AND A VICE PRESIDENT OF
 THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
 1869-1901

A FOUNDER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF
 SONS OF THE REVOLUTION 1888

VESTRYMAN OF THIS CHURCH 1880-1901
 AND RECTOR'S WARDEN 1885-1901

ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES
 AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR
 APPRECIATION OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER

The Memorial Service was held in this church at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 2, 1902, being the Sunday nearest to Major Carpenter's birthday.

The Society had as its guests upon this occasion:

The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The Vestry of the Church of the Ascension.

The family and friends of Major Carpenter.

The service was in charge of the Chaplain of this Society, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M.A., rector of the Church of the Ascension, and the text of his sermon was Joshua IV., part of the 7th verse—"These stones shall be for a memorial." In this service he was assisted by his curate, the Rev. William Bernard Gilpin, and also by the following members of this Society: the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., rector of Christ Church, and Rev. Lucien Moore Robinson, Professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School. The Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn and the Rev. Summerfield Emory Snively, M.D., also members of the Society were in the chancel.

The services were impressive throughout, and Mr. Hodge pronounced a fitting eulogy on Major Carpenter.

The vacancy in the office of First Vice-President occasioned by Major Carpenter's death was filled on October 8, 1901, by the election of the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., who had since the last annual election occupied the position of Second Vice-President, and to fill Judge Pennypacker's place, the Board elected Mr. Alexander Johnston Cassatt, Second Vice-President. In the Board of Managers, the position of Chairman, which Major Carpenter had occupied for more than thirteen years, was filled by the election thereto of Mr. Charles Henry Jones. Major Carpenter's death having also created a vacancy in the list of Delegates to the General Society, Mr. John Woolf Jordan was elected to fill Major Carpenter's unexpired term.

The General Society of Daughters of the Revolution having

extended to this Society an invitation to attend the dedication of a monument erected by that Society at Valley Forge, a number of the officers and members attended these ceremonies on October 19th last, the anniversary of the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis at Yorktown.

In considering a suitable spot of historical importance where to make our next midsummer pilgrimage, the Board of Managers has decided upon Washington's Crossing on the Delaware, and the excursion will be made there on Saturday, June 14, 1902, which by a happy coincidence is also the 125th anniversary of the adoption of our national flag. General William Watts Hart Davis, of Doylestown, Pa., a member of this Society, a surviving officer of the Mexican War and of the War of the Rebellion and well known as a historian and author, has accepted an invitation to prepare and read an historical address on the occasion.

Inasmuch as this Society has heretofore in no way commemorated the Battle of Germantown, one of the most important events in the War of the American Revolution, and of this locality, the present Board of Managers has decided that the 125th anniversary of this event be celebrated on Saturday, October 4 next, by an historical address at some convenient place yet to be determined upon, and Mr. John Woolf Jordan, Assistant Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member and officer of this Society has accepted the invitation to prepare such an address. Both of these propositions are of course subject to the approval of the incoming Board of Managers.

During the year the two flags referred to in the last proceedings as having been authorized by the Board to be purchased, have been received, one, a facsimile of the United States privateer flag used during the War of the Revolution, has been added to our collections; the other is a standard United States flag for use at the redoubt near our tablet at Fort Washington. The Society has now fifteen flags—twelve of these facsimiles of those used during the Revolutionary War, and the Committee on Flags is now preparing, and hopes soon to furnish each of our members with a pamphlet descriptive of these flags.

In view of the exposed condition of our flags at various times during the year when used for decorative purposes and otherwise, the Board has considered it prudent to have them insured, and a policy of insurance in the sum of \$1,000 has recently been issued.

It is the painful duty of the Board of Managers at this time also to announce the death of Major William Wayne, a founder of this Society and its first, and for many years its President, which position he held until April 3d last, when he declined a renomination by reason of declining health, but who continued in the Board of Managers to the day of his death, which occurred at his ancestral home, "Waynesborough," near the Paoli, on November 20, 1901. Whilst Major Wayne was not permitted by reason of increasing years and failing strength recently to actively take part in the affairs of the Society, his interest in all its affairs remained unabated. His remains were interred in the church-yard of old St. David's of Radnor on Saturday, November 23d, there being present many of the officers and members of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, General Society of the Cincinnati, this Society, and of kindred organizations to which he belonged. A minute on his death was prepared by Mr. William Macpherson Hornor and inscribed upon our records, and, as Mr. Hornor so fittingly stated, "as a testimonial of love and respect for our honored associate who springing from brave and patriotic ancestors whose names have been written in the scroll of the nation's heroes, it was proper that he should be found identified with a society which has for its object the perpetuation of those high principles for the preservation of which they gave the best years of their lives. * * * An honest gentleman, true friend and patriotic American. This Society has lost a member not soon to be forgotten as an exemplar of the best type of citizen. We mourn with his family and deplore the loss the Society has sustained."

On Sunday afternoon, December 15, 1901, services in memory of Major Wayne were held at the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, Philadelphia, under the

auspices of the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, of which he had been a member since 1855 and its President since 1887, as well as President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati since 1896, the ninth in succession from General George Washington. These services by invitation this Society attended in a body, preceded by the Color Guard bearing our flags. The services appropriate to the occasion were opened by a funeral prelude and funeral mass on the organ, concluding with taps by a bugler of the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry and a funeral march. Other features of the service were instrumental and vocal music, scriptural and responsive reading and prayer with introductory remarks by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D.D., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania; addresses by the Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, S.T.D., Chaplain General of the Cincinnati and President of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey; the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., Secretary General of the Cincinnati and President of the Society of the Cincinnati, of Rhode Island, and the Hon. James Addams Beaver, LL.D., ex-Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania and a member of this Society.

The guests of the Cincinnati upon this occasion besides our own Society were: The Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, as Guard of Honor, The Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots, The Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

To fill the vacancy in the Board of Managers occasioned by Major Wayne's death the Board on December 10, 1901, elected Mr. Richard De Charms Barclay.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the appointment by this Society of a representation in the Valley Forge National Park Association formed for the purpose of securing national interest and aid for preserving the site of the historic winter camp of Washington and the Continental Army. Recently the subject

was brought to the attention of the national authorities at Washington by representatives from the various patriotic societies, including members of our own representation in the association, urging an appropriation by Congress for the purpose above named. What success this appeal may have is yet undetermined. This Society was the first to bring to public notice the desirability of preserving Valley Forge. As early as 1890 the subject was considered at one of our annual meetings, and in the Board of Management; in the following year (it having come to their notice that the site was for sale and might be purchased at a reasonable price) several of the members of this Society—Mr. John Woolf Jordan, Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, George Horace Burgin, M.D., and Herman Burgin, M.D., acting as a self-constituted committee, made a reconnaissance of a portion of the camp ground, and informally reported to the Managers what they had seen, and the importance of securing at an early day a part, if not all of this historic spot, through national or other legislation, and this largely influenced the subsequent formation of the Valley Forge Park Association of Pennsylvania by an Act approved May 30, 1893, the Commissioners of which have since its formation been chiefly members of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

Announcement of the Triennial Meeting of the General Society has recently been issued to the members of this Society accompanied by a circular from the Board of Managers urging attendance at these exercises which promise to be especially interesting; a number have already signified their intention of participating in all or part of the events in the City of Washington on April 18, 19 and 20. The pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, and throughout the Capitol City, which bears his honored name, will afford opportunities for viewing important historical places under most favorable conditions. The dinner on April 19, will be attended by a number of distinguished guests, and promises to be a successful social affair as well. The church service and ceremonies on April 20 will conclude the exercises of the occasion and the Board of Managers takes this opportunity to renew the request made by its circular that the members of

the Pennsylvania Society attend these exercises, and by their presence contribute towards making this a memorable meeting of the Sons of the Revolution.

In recognition of the long and faithful services of Hon. John Lee Carroll, LL.D., as General President of the Sons of the Revolution, a loving cup, a testimonial from the various State Societies, is to be presented to him at the banquet, and the Board of Managers considered it as little as it could do to make a contribution on behalf of this Society of the sum of fifty dollars to the fund for the purchase of this testimonial to its beloved General President.

The treasury of the Society is in a healthful condition, and the report of the Treasurer shows that aside from the unexpended balance of \$634.87 on hand, an increase in the Permanent Fund from \$13,372.34 reported last year to \$13,962.34 at this time.

During the year the Society has received as a contribution from the New York State Society of Sons of the Revolution a facsimile of the miniature loving cup issued as souvenirs upon the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Society of Sons of the Revolution which was held by the New York State Society, the parent organization, on February 22 of last year. It has also received from the same source photographs of the portraits which the New York State Society has had painted of Mr. John Austin Stevens, the founder of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, and of Mr. Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, who since its organization on December 4, 1883, to the present time has been the President of the New York Society, and a most indefatigable worker in our organization at large, as well as of the State Society of which he has the honor to be President. We have also received contributions in books and other publications from Major-General William Farrar Smith, U. S. A., a member of this Society, and from the various state organizations of this and kindred societies.

The Board has elected during the past year forty-five new members as follows, being a decrease of one over the number admitted the previous year :

ADAMS, RICHARD CALMET [WEE-CHEE-CAR-PAIE], December 10, 1901.
Washington, D. C.

Great-great-great grandson of Captain White Eyes [Wi-co-ca-lind] (—1778). Head War Chief of the Delaware Indians; guide and scout for General McIntosh in an expedition to Tuscarawas, Ohio, 1778.

BAILEY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M.D., January 14, 1902.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Richard Skinner (—1779), Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia. Killed at Woodbridge, N. J., July 1, 1779.

BARLOW, THOMAS WARREN, January 14, 1902.
Philadelphia.

Great-grandson of Sergeant Jesse Barlow (1749—), Private, Sandwich, Mass., Militia in the Lexington Alarm, 1775; Sergeant in an alarm, 1778.

BECK, JOHN BUSH, January 20, 1896.
(Admitted from the Massachusetts State Society, May 14, 1901.)
Williamsport, Penna.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Zachariah Bush (1742-1811), Massachusetts Militia.

BELKNAP, HENRY HESTON, February 11, 1902.
Philadelphia.

Great-grandson of Captain Samuel Belknap (1735-1821), Massachusetts Militia.

BROWN, ANDREW VINTON. December 10, 1901.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Corporal John Vinton (1742-1814), Dudley, Mass., Militia in the Lexington Alarm, 1775, and in various other alarms, 1776 and 1777.

BUCKENHAM, JOHN EDGAR BURNETT, April 9, 1901.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant John Huston, Sr. (1756-1820), Philadelphia County, Penna., Militia.

CORBIN, ELBERT AUGUSTUS, JR., January 14, 1902.
Philadelphia.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Lemuel Corbin (1735—), Worcester County, Mass., Militia.

DARRACH, REV. WILLIAM BRADFORD, November 12, 1901.
 Ambler, Penna.
 Great-great-grandson of Colonel William Bradford (1721-1791),
 Philadelphia Militia.

ELKINS, WILLIAM LUKENS, November 12, 1901.
 Philadelphia.
 Grandson of Private William Elkins (1751-1798), Third Regi-
 ment Maryland Continental Line.

FRANKLIN, CLINTON, D.D.S., April 9, 1901.
 Philadelphia.
 Great-great-grandson of Major George Payne (1730-1795), Glou-
 cester County, New Jersey Militia.

GILBERT, JOHN GUSTAVUS, April 9, 1901.
 Harrisburg, Penna.
 Great-great-grandson of Captain Robert McConaughy (1748-
 1800), York County, Penna., Associators.

HALL, HENRY WILSON, April 9, 1901.
 Philadelphia.
 Great-great-great-grandson of John Hart (1714-1779), of New
 Jersey, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

HEITSHU, SAMUEL PARKE, April 9, 1901.
 Lancaster, Penna.
 Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Robert Smith (1720-1803),
 Captain, Chester County, Penna., Militia, 1776; Lieutenant
 of Chester County Militia with rank of Colonel, 1777.

HOUSTON, JOSEPH FREDERIC, March 11, 1902.
 Philadelphia,
 Great-grandson of Captain William Churchill Houston (1740-
 1788), Somerset County, New Jersey, Militia, Member of the
 Continental Congress from New Jersey and for a time Secre-
 tary thereof.

JOHNSON, REV. ELIAS HENRY, D.D., LL.D., May 14, 1901.
 Chester, Penna.
 Great-grandson of Lieutenant Nehemiah Gale (1736-1820), Sutton,
 Massachusetts, Artillery in the Lexington Alarm, 1775, and
 Private, Massachusetts Militia, 1776.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK CHARLES, M.D., Wilkes-Barre, Penna.	March 11, 1902.
Great-grandson of Private Robert Frazer (—1790), Third Regiment Connecticut Militia.	
LEWIS, GEORGE HARRISON, Philadelphia.	October 8, 1901.
Great-great-great-grandson of Colonel Hugh Lloyd (1742–1832), Chester County, Penna., Associators.	
LIGGETT, DUDLEY STEVENSON, Pittsburgh, Penna.	May 14, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private Matthew Sharp (1751–1796), Cumberland County, Penna., Militia.	
LIGGETT, SIDNEY SHARP, Pittsburgh, Penna.	May 14, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private Matthew Sharp (1751–1796), Cumberland County, Penna., Militia.	
MANN, CHARLES NAYLOR, Philadelphia.	February 11, 1902.
Great-grandson of Private Joel Benson (1749–1837), Albany County, New York, Militia.	
NAYLOR, WILLIAM KEITH, (First Lieutenant, 9th Infantry, U.S.A.), Washington, D. C.	December 10, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private William Hay (1743–1797), Vir- ginia Continental Line.	
NEFF, JOSEPH SEAL, M.D., Philadelphia.	May 14, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Rudolph Neff (1727–1809), Phil- adelphian Battalion of the "Flying Camp," 1776.	
PEET, EDWARD BUTLER, Philadelphia.	December, 10, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private Ebenezer Waterbury (1760–1795), Connecticut Militia.	
PEET, WALTER FIELD, Philadelphia.	December 10, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private Ebenezer Waterbury (1760–1795), Connecticut Militia.	

REIFSNYDER, HOWARD, Philadelphia.	April 9, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Private David Lukens (1753-1831), Philadelphia County, Penna., Militia.	
REILY, GEORGE WOLF, Harrisburg, Penna.	April 9, 1901.
Great-grandson of Captain John Reily (1752-1810), Pennsylvania Continental Line. Member of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati.	
ROUSE, FRANCIS WILLIS, Lansdowne, Penna.	October 8, 1901.
Great-grandson of Private Andrew Willis (1721-1796), Maryland Continental Line.	
RUPP, HENRY WILSON, Philadelphia.	February 11, 1902.
Great-great-grandson of Private George Rupp (1721-1807), Northampton County, Penna., Rangers.	
SHATTUCK, GEORGE, Philadelphia.	June 11, 1901.
Grandson of Private David Shattuck (1758-1840), Connecticut Continental line.	
SHIMER, PORTER WILLIAM, Ph.D., Easton, Penna.	April 9, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Edward Shimer (1741-1815), Member of the Committee of Observation and Inspection of Northampton County, Penna., 1776.	
SINGER, EDGAR ARTHUR, Philadelphia.	November 12, 1901.
Great-grandson of Private Casper Singer (1738-1797), Lancaster County, Penna., Militia.	
SMYTH, CALVIN MASON, Germantown, Philadelphia.	October 8, 1901.
Great-grandson of Private Cornelius Comegys (1758-), Maryland Continental Line.	
STOVELL, MORRIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.	March 11, 1902.
Great-great-grandson of Major John Hollinshead (1748-1798), New Jersey Continental Line. A member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.	

STURDEVANT, THOMAS KIRKBRIDE, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.	November 12, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant Asa Stevens (1734-1778), Wyoming, Penna., Militia attached to the Continental Line. Slain in the Massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.	
SUTTER, WILLIAM HENRY, Philadelphia.	February 11, 1902.
Great-great-grandson of Private John Rorer (1755-1824), Penn- sylvania Continental Line.	
THOMAS, JAMES FREDERICK, Philadelphia.	November 12, 1901.
Great-great-grandson of Lieutenant William Shute (-1783), Philadelphia Militia.	
THOMAS, REV. NATHANIEL SEYMOUR, (Admitted from the West Virginia State Society, April 9, 1901.) Philadelphia.	April 22, 1898.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Thomas, Jr. (1748-1839), Second Regiment, Rhode Island Militia.	
VAN LEER, WILLIAM MINTZER, Philadelphia.	March 11, 1902.
Great-great-grandson of Captain Samuel Van Leer (1748-1825), Chester County, Penna., Militia.	
WAGNER, CHARLES MECHLIN, Philadelphia.	February 11, 1902.
Great-grandson of Private Samuel Mechlin, Jr. (1756-1817), Philadelphia County, Penna., Militia.	
WALLER, REV. DAVID JEWETT, D.D., Ph.D., Indiana, Penna.	April 9, 1901.
Great-grandson of Dr. David Hibbard Jewett (1745-1814), Field and Staff Surgeon, Fourth Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Connecticut Continental Line.	
WALLER, LEVI ELLMAKER, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.	April 9, 1901.
Great-grandson of Dr. David Hibbard Jewett (1745-1814), Field and Staff Surgeon, Fourth Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Connecticut Continental Line.	
WETHERILL, CHARLES COWPLAND, Philadelphia.	April 9, 1901.
Great-grandson of Private George Deacon, Jr. (-1787), Bur- lington County, New Jersey Militia.	

WILHELM, CALVIN WEAVER,
Philadelphia.

December 10, 1901.

Great-great-grandson of Captain Jacob Weygandt (1742-1828),
Northampton County, Penna., Militia.

During the same period one who was elected to membership did not qualify, nineteen members have died, four resigned, one has been transferred to another State Society, and six have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues.

The condition of our membership at this time, covering the fourteen years of our existence, is as follows :

Founders, April 3, 1888.....	15
Elected to membership since April 3, 1888.....	1,384
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Casualties :	
Number elected who have never qualified.....	6
Number deceased.....	149
Number resigned	20
Number transferred to other State Societies.....	13
Number dropped from rolls for non-payment of dues	60
<hr/>	
Total casualties.....	248
Restored to membership	6
<hr/>	
Net membership April 3, 1902.....	1157
Number of Insignia issued	635
Number of Certificates of membership issued	259

A tabulated statement of our condition by years will appear in the printed Register of Members now being prepared by the Secretary and which will be issued during the coming summer.

The Necrological Roll from reports received during the past year shows the death of the following honored members of this Society :

JACOB LANCASTER REPLIER died at Reading, Penna., on April 21, 1901, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Repplier was born in Philadelphia, on May 15, 1844. He enlisted in Company "A," 128th Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1862 and served nine months in the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he went West and for three years was in business at Walla Walla, State of Washington, and then six months were spent in New England. Later he became one of the first Coal Agents of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and in 1889

he helped form the Sidney and other coal companies, and in 1898 he resumed the wholesale sale of coal and coke, in which business he was engaged at the time of his death. The death of Mr. Reppier removed from the social and business circles of Reading one of its most esteemed and prominent members. He was a man of excellent character, and was flattered by many for his personal worth, unfailing courtliness and manly endowments. Besides his membership in this Society he was a member of General William H. Keim Post G. A. R., the Berkshire Club, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of which latter organization he aided in the founding.

EDWIN STANLEY PERKINS, M.D., a well-known physician of Germantown, died on May 6th last, aged 56 years. Dr. Perkins was born in Philadelphia and after receiving a preparatory education entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated with the class of 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed a Naval Surgeon and assigned to duty in the squadron commanded by Admiral Farragut, subsequently serving with the Asiatic and Pacific Squadrons. After resigning from the Navy Dr. Perkins began the practice of his profession in Germantown. For several years he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1893 he was made one of the examining surgeons for the United States Pension Board, which office he occupied at the time of his death. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Naval Veterans, and of Post 2, Grand Army of the Republic.

REV. BENJAMIN JOHNSON DOUGLASS died at his home in West Philadelphia, May 8, 1901, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Douglass was born in Delaware County, Pa., in 1825 and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, receiving the Degree of Master of Arts three years later. In 1848 he was ordained to the deaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church and advanced to the priesthood in 1850, when he was made the Assistant at St. Matthews Church in Francisville, Phila. In 1850 he became the Rector of Christ Church, Towanda, Pa., relinquishing that charge in 1870, and the following year became Rector of St. Paul's Church, Georgetown, Del., where he remained until 1884. He was appointed a deputy from Delaware to the General Convention in 1877, 1880 and 1883. In 1892 he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church at Oaks, Montgomery County, Pa., and remained in that charge until stricken with nervous prostration about seven weeks before his death and from which he resigned only a short while before his summons came.

HIESTER MUHLENBERG HANOLD was born at Reading, Pa., October 17, 1856, and died there on May 23, 1901. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at a very early age entered the Farmers' National Bank, advancing from one position to another until finally elected cashier, which office he held until about three years before his death, living retired the balance of his life. He was a descendant on the maternal side from Dr. Paulius Van Derbeeck, one of the original settlers of New Amsterdam, and on the paternal side from the Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Wildbahn, one of the early Lutheran ministers of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM HERMAN WILHELM, Captain U.S.A., who was mortally wounded in action at Lipa in the Philippines on his thirty-fourth birthday, was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, the son of James Henry and Martha M. Weaver Wilhelm. He was descended from pioneer German and Huguenot settlers. Among these were Cornelius and Jacob Weygandt, father and son, the former a member of the Northampton County, Penna. Committee of Observation and Inspection, and the latter a Captain of Militia of Northampton County, who was frequently in active service during the Revolutionary War. From the services of these and others came his right to membership in this society which he so greatly valued. He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, and of the Masonic fraternity. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at Ulrich's Preparatory School, Bethlehem, Penna., and entered Lehigh University in 1883, where he became a charter member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, a college friendship which he especially prized. A vacancy occurring in the United States Military Academy for the District wherein he resided, a competitive examination was held, and Wilhelm being the successful contestant, he was in June, 1884, admitted to the Academy—the youngest cadet in his class. At West Point he ranked among the first in discipline and in several of his studies, and after the first year he was an officer in the Battalion of Cadets "selected from those cadets who have been most studious, soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment." He graduated June 11, 1888, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 10th Infantry. From September 18, 1888, until October 21, 1897, he served with his regiment in the West and Southwest. He was stationed successively at Fort Crawford, Colo., in the field in Oklahoma, Fort Reno, O. T., Fort Lewis, Colo., Fort Stanton, N. M., Rio Rindoso, N. M., and Fort Sill, O. T. He was frequently in command of his company and of Indian Scouts. He at various times served as Battalion Adjutant, Acting Quarter-

master and Commissary, and Post Quartermaster and Commissary. On July 31, 1895, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to the 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks; for a time he was on detached service in the Indian Territory, and at Warm Spring, Indian Reservation. On October 21, 1897, he was transferred to Willets Point, New York, under instruction at the Torpedo School. Whilst here war with Spain was declared. Eager to engage in active service he was permitted to join his former regiment (10th Infantry), then on its way to Cuba. Upon reaching Tampa he was appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Simon Snyder, U. S. A., commanding the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and on December 1st he accompanied him with the Army of Occupation to Cuba and spent the winter in the Province of Santa Clara, of which General Snyder had been made the Military Governor. On March 31, 1899, he was promoted to Captain with orders to proceed to the Philippines. He sailed April 26, 1899, and on May 31st joined his regiment in the trenches at Pasay, where they were continuously under fire for about a month. On June 26th with his Company he reached Bacoor, which was the termination of a very hot campaign, begun the 9th of June, and of four engagements during that time, that at Las Pinas or Zapote river was the most important. Early in August he was assigned to the 21st Regiment of Infantry and began a movement against the Insurgents, which after continuous hard fighting led up to the battle of San Mateo on August 12th, where Captain Wilhelm displayed such conspicuous bravery as to merit a recommendation from the commanding officer for the "brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services, brave action and cool and deliberate judgment, while commanding his company in action under a galling fire from a superior force of the enemy, protected behind strong breast works." He was also recommended for a Medal of Honor for bravery in action. On October 3d and 23d his command engaged the enemy at Lecheria Hill near Calamba. In the latter engagement a rifle ball passed through Captain Wilhelm's hat, carrying with it a lock of his hair. On December 27th Captain Wilhelm with his troop reached Culiculi, and after four months of quiet rest, the troops took up quarters at Pasay. Early in July, 1900, with a detail of the 21st Infantry he was placed in charge of the Binando district, San Fernando, the criminal district in Manila, a perilous duty, which he performed with signal ability. In November his company (B) was ordered to Batangas Province, with headquarters at Lipa. On December 8th he engaged the enemy, killing and capturing a number of them. Up to this time he had taken part in eight distinct actions, and during his residence here scarcely a day passed that he did not encounter the enemy. On February 2, 1901, he had an engagement with the insurgents at Guin-

ayangan, Tayabas Province, the mountains thereabouts being infested with a band of native robbers. On April 24, 1901, Captain Wilhelm was appointed Regimental Commissary, with headquarters at Lipa. This position he occupied until his death. On his return to Lipa, in addition to his duties as Commissary Officer, he became active in searching for the men of Malvar's command, the most important insurgent force yet at large. He was keen for these "hikes," which were frequently made by him into the surrounding country. It was destined that Captain Wilhelm's last fight should be on anniversary days of more than ordinary interest to him—that of his birth, and of his graduation from the Military Academy. He was the first of his class to meet death in action. On June 10, 1901, he with three Lieutenants and a command of forty-five men proceeded towards the foot-hills about six miles from Lipa, where a body of insurgents were found entrenched with a force which probably outnumbered Captain Wilhelm's five to one. When within easy range the enemy opened fire, and one lieutenant was instantly killed. Another lieutenant soon afterwards received a fatal wound, resulting in his death half an hour later; the next officer to fall received a wound from which he died a month later. At this juncture Captain Wilhelm withdrew his forces to get better cover and then received his fatal wound—just as the enemy was dispersing and before the arrival of reinforcements. He was immediately removed to the United States Hospital at Lipa, where he died about 2 P. M. of June 12th. On June 17th the funeral services were held at Manila. The last sad rites for the burial of the dead of the Protestant Episcopal Church were read by Chaplain Charles S. Walkley. The Civil Commission (which adjourned an important meeting), with a large number of officers, ladies and civilians were in attendance. On July 26th all that was mortal of this gallant soldier reached his old home, and on July 30th was laid to rest in his native place, where the citizens, desirous of attesting their appreciation of his noble life and achievements, and their sorrow at his death, were privileged to take charge of the funeral arrangements. The services were held in his home residence and at St. Paul's M. E. Church. The military escort consisted of men of the 49th Coast Artillery, detailed by the War Department. The local escort consisted of the Citizens Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Soldiers of the Spanish War, and various local organizations and the citizens generally. At the cemetery taps were sounded by a bugler of the artillery. Captain Wilhelm was richly endowed with all the qualities that make a gentleman and soldier. No greater tribute than that from one of his superior officers could be paid anyone: "Knightly soldier, kindly gentleman, sterling friend; living you were an exam-

ple of all that is good in American manhood ; dead your memory is an inspiration for American patriotism and self-sacrifice." By direction of the President of the United States one of the seacoast batteries on Fort Flagler, Washington, Military Reservation, has been named in his honor *Battery Wilhelm*, and the President has also sent his name to the Senate for promotion to the brevet rank of Major, for gallantry in action at San Mateo.

ROBERT O'NEILL WICKERSHAM, United States Vice-Commercial Agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, died about midsummer of 1901, aged 50 years. He was born in Philadelphia in 1851 and was educated in the State of New York, completing his studies in the University of Switzerland. He had been in the Consular Service since December, 1879, when he was appointed a clerk in the Consulate at Naples. He was appointed Vice-Commercial Agent at Castellamare May 22, 1883, and remained in that office until November 7th of the same year, when he was appointed Vice- and Deputy Consul at Naples, where he remained in service as Vice-Consul until July 10, 1894, when he was appointed Vice-Commercial Agent at Castellamare, and on October 6, 1896, he was promoted to the office of Vice- and Deputy Commercial Agent at the same place. He served as a general aid under Dr. George B. Young, of the Marine Hospital Service, during the year 1893, when this officer was on duty at Naples for the inspection of emigrants. Mr. Wickersham was well known as a linguist, speaking French, German and Italian fluently, and of the latter language he spoke nearly every dialect of the land, in consequence of which he was one of the most valued of the Government's Consular representatives.

THOMAS SPEER MCNAIR, whose death occurred at Hazleton, Penna., on July 25, 1901, was one of the best known engineers and coal mining experts in Pennsylvania. He was born in Hanover Township, Dauphin County, Penna., October 13, 1824, and his early professional career was in connection with the building of the Lehigh Canal, the railroad between Easton and Perth Amboy, and the North Penn Railroad. In 1855 he located at Hazleton as Chief Engineer of the Hazleton Railroad, in which locality he built a number of roads connected with the mining and transportation of coal. He was very active in the development of Hazleton, and took a prominent interest in its municipal affairs. He served for a time as Chief Burgess and as President of the Borough Council, President of the School Board, and was an organizer of various companies of local interest. He was a member of the Masonic Order and for many years held the office of District Deputy Grand Master for the Luzerne-Carbon district. Mr.

McNair, aside from his distinguished professional ability, was a man of sterling qualities, and the community in which he resided for a full half century pointed him out as one of its leading citizens. His remains were laid to rest in the Berwick, Penna., cemetery.

MAJOR JAMES EDWARD CARPENTER died August 16, 1901, in his 61st year. He was born in Kent County, Md., where his parents were temporarily residing, March 6, 1841, a son of the late Edward Carpenter, of Philadelphia, and a great-grandson of Thomas Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, New Jersey, who served as Captain in the Revolutionary War. His emigrant ancestor, Samuel Carpenter, was one of the most prominent settlers in Pennsylvania and an intimate friend of William Penn. He was the first Treasurer of Pennsylvania and a Trustee of Penn's estate. In the female line he was descended from Thomas Lloyd, of Dolobran, who was the first Governor of Pennsylvania under Penn, and another of his Colonial ancestors was Samuel Preston, Mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. Major Carpenter received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia and then entered upon the study of law. On March 17, 1862, he entered the volunteer service of the Union as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was soon afterwards promoted to Second Lieutenant and on August 4, 1862, was made First Lieutenant and on December 23, 1863, Captain. He was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Battle of Deep Run, Ream's Station, and on the Vaughan Road, near Petersburg, Va., and was honorably mustered out of service October 26, 1864. From his enlistment to his discharge he served continuously in the Army of the Potomac. During the advance into Virginia after Antietam in the cavalry action at Philemont, November 2, 1862, when in command of the advance guard of the army he was severely wounded and in the celebrated charge of his regiment, known as "Keenan's Charge," against "Stonewall" Jackson's flanking movement at the Battle of Chancellorsville, his horse was shot under him and he and another, of the five officers of his battalion who rode at the head of the column, alone survived the action. Before and after the Battle of Gettysburg he participated in numerous skirmishes. In August, 1864, he joined the staff of General David McMurtrie Gregg, commanding the Second Cavalry Division, as Commissary of Muster. After an honorable discharge from the service he completed the study of law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar October 21, 1865, and during his professional career he conducted many prominent cases. From March, 1901, until his death, under appointment of the Common Pleas Courts, he was a Special Examiner of Companies, entering surety in those courts. He was one of the

organizers and a charter member of this Society and served as the Chairman of the Board of Managers continuously from its organization until the day of his death. On March 12, 1901, he was elected Second Vice-President of this Society to succeed the late Dr. William Henry Egle and at the annual meeting a year ago he was elected First Vice-President which office he held at his death. He was also a Delegate to the General Society and one of the ablest members of that body. For thirty years he was Treasurer of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and more recently one of its Vice-Presidents. He also at one time served as a Lieutenant in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was always deeply interested in that ancient and honored body. He was Treasurer of the Penn Club, one of the Board of Managers of the Rittenhouse Club, a member of the Philadelphia Club, Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Cavalry Guards of the Army of the Potomac. For some years he was a vestryman of Christ Church, but afterwards became a member of the Church of the Ascension, wherein until his death and for many years previous he served as the Rector's Warden. In 1867 Major Carpenter was married to Miss Harriet Oden Dorr, daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D.D., for many years Rector of Old Christ Church. He is survived by three sons, one of these, Lieutenant Edward Carpenter, of the Second Artillery, United States Army, and by a daughter who lives at Newburyport, Mass.

DANIEL PASTORIUS BRUNER died in Germantown on August 29, 1901, aged 49 years. He was born at Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1852, graduated at Lehigh University as a civil engineer in 1872, and after spending one year on the Illinois Central Railroad he became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as an assistant engineer on the Pittsburgh Division, afterwards being transferred to a similar position on the Middle Division. In the latter part of 1878 he resigned and took up the study of law in Harrisburg and was admitted a member of the Bar in 1880. In 1881 he resumed the profession of engineering as an assistant engineer with the Pittsburgh and Western Railway, and from 1882 to 1884 he was connected with the South Pennsylvania Railway project as division engineer on construction. In 1886 he removed to Germantown, Philadelphia, and engaged in the real estate business, which was his principal occupation until the time of his death. Mr. Bruner, aside from his membership in this Society, was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Pennsylvania-German Society. He had a special fondness for historical and genealogical research and had accumulated a great deal of information relating

to his ancestors, one of whom was Daniel Pastorius, one of the founders of Germantown, where Mr. Bruner spent the latter years of his life and where he died.

WALTER LEE CHAMBERS was born in the village of Toms River, Ocean County, N. J., on the 15th day of March, 1860, and died in Philadelphia on the 25th day of September, 1901, in the 42d year of his age. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and afterwards in a select school, subsequently entering the State Model School at Trenton, N. J., completing his education in a business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., when he began a commercial career first with a business house in New Haven, Conn., where he remained until 1882, when he removed to Philadelphia, remaining in the service of one of its leading business houses until his death. Mr. Chambers was a young man of exemplary character and was held in high esteem by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was the treasurer and a trustee of West Hope Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Masonic fraternity.

MAJOR WILLIAM WAYNE, a great-grandson of General Anthony Wayne, died at his ancestral home of "Waynesborough" near the Paoli on November 20, 1901, at the age of 73 years. Major Wayne was born in Willistown Township, Chester County, Pa., December 6, 1828; he was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, taking a course in arts and a partial course in medicine, and was graduated in 1846. He at once took charge of the family estate and gave this business his undivided attention until President Lincoln, in 1861, issued his first call for three years' troops, whereupon Major Wayne relinquished his business, raised a company which became Company "K" (Wayne Guards), 97th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he served through the operations of 1862, the expedition to Warsaw Sound, Ga., Fort Clinch, Fernandina and Jacksonville, Fla.; Edisto, John and James Islands, S. C., and during part of the October Campaign of that year at Hilton Head, S. C.; in September, 1862, he was detailed on recruiting service and returned to Pennsylvania. His health having suffered from exposure and climatic influences, and being unable to return to duty, he tendered his resignation and received an honorable discharge from the service by order of the Secretary of War, Special Order No. 24, January 19, 1863. After the War he was appointed to the Staff of General Dobson of the National Guards of Pennsylvania with the rank of Major. Major Wayne served as a representative from Chester County in the lower house of the Legislature from 1881 to 1886, and was a member of various important com-

mittees. With the exception of his military and political service, Major Wayne passed his life quietly as a country gentleman on the great estate that has been in the possession of the family for nearly two hundred years. Major Wayne was one of the organizers and charter members of this Society and was its first President. A year ago he declined to serve any longer by reason of failing health, whereupon he was elected one of the Managers of the Society and continued as such to the time of his death. Upon the death of Major Wayne's grandfather, Col. Isaac Wayne, he, in 1855, was admitted to membership in the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania as the legal representative of General Wayne. In 1887 he was elected the President of that society, and in 1896 the President-General of the Society of Cincinnati. Besides his membership in these societies he was a member and some time President of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Society of the War of 1812, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the United Service Club, the Hibernian Society and of the Masonic fraternity. He also served for a time upon the Valley Forge Park Commission by appointment of the Governor of the Commonwealth. He was also a communicant of St. David's at Radnor, in whose ancient burial ground his remains were laid to rest with those of his ancestors.

CHARLES WHITMAN OTTO died at his late residence, School House Lane, Germantown, November 22, 1901, aged 76 years. Mr. Otto was born in Reading, Pa., in 1825 and received his education in the public schools. When fifteen years of age he came to Philadelphia and engaged for some time in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he accepted the position of acting teller and chief clerk in the National Bank of Germantown, serving in that capacity until 1860 when he was elected cashier. In 1885 he was promoted to the Vice-Presidency and following the death of its President in 1900 he became President. In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the National Bank, Mr. Otto was given a reception on January 8, 1901, by the Directors, when he received the congratulations of the stockholders as well as depositors and many friends. For more than twenty years Mr. Otto served as President and one of the Managers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Germantown. He was also a Trustee of the Germantown Academy, a member of the Union League, Director of the Ivy Hill Cemetery Company, and a member of the Germantown Cricket Club. He was for thirty years a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Germantown.

PETER KELLER BOYD died at the place of his nativity, Harrisburg, November 27, 1901, in the 76th year of his age. He was born June 25, 1826, and was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg and learned the business of a cabinetmaker, in which occupation he was successfully engaged all his life. During the militia days he was a Sergeant of the Dauphin Guards, a famous local military organization. He was a Trustee of Zion Lutheran Church, a director of the East Pennsburg Insurance Company of Mechanicsburg—a member of the Dauphin County Historical Society and of the Pennsylvania-German Society. Mr. Boyd was one of Harrisburg's most substantial citizens and most highly esteemed in the community where all of his life was spent.

DAVID WAMPOLE SELLERS, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished lawyers, died December 24, 1901. He was born in Philadelphia May 11, 1833, and was educated in the public schools of this city and subsequently graduated at the High School. He read law with Judge Cadwalader and was admitted to the Bar in May, 1854. He was Chief Assistant in the City Solicitor's office for eight successive years, and for a decade he handled and disposed of many of the most important cases affecting Philadelphia's interests. On May 8, 1876, he was appointed a member of the Fairmount Park Commission, of which he was elected President on December 8, 1899. In 1865 he became the counsel of the Union Passenger Railway Company, the Chestnut and Walnut, the Continental, and other street railway companies; in 1879 of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; in 1880 of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railway Company and the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company, all of which he represented at his death. On December 5, 1899, he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia. He was also Vice-Provost of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, which positions he held at the time of his death. Mr. Sellers was perhaps best known for his work in connection with the Park Commission, in which he always evinced a profound interest in any matter which concerned the park, and largely through his influence is due the enlarging and beautifying which Fairmount Park has received since the Centennial year. As a lawyer, however, Mr. Sellers ranked among the first, and few men at the bar will be more missed than Mr. Sellers, who had a host of strong, earnest friends.

It was the high regard for his fairness and astuteness that caused him to be sent by the Democratic National Committee to Florida in 1876 to represent the Democratic Electors of that State before the

Returning Board in the famous Tilden-Hayes contest for the Presidency of the United States.

In his social relations he was a member of the Lawyers Club, the Rittenhouse Club, the Clover Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Young Men's Democratic Association, of which he was President for several years, and a member of the Zoölogical Society and for several years its President. As a member of this Society he always displayed an interest and rarely was absent from its celebrations.

WILLIAM HILL died suddenly at his residence, West Philadelphia, January 28, 1902, in the 67th year of his age. He was born in Schuylkill Haven on November 30, 1835, attended school at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in his 16th year entered into mercantile pursuits in which he was engaged to the time of his death, first in the general dry goods business, but since 1864 in the shipping of anthracite coal, being at the time of his death a junior partner in the firm of George B. Newton & Co. Mr. Hill was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and for a quarter of a century served as warden of the Church of the Atonement and was also a vestryman of the Church of the Crucifixion. He was a member of the Board of City Missions and manager of the Church Home at Angora, the Home for the Homeless, the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, and of the Young Men's Institute. He was also Vice-President of the City Institute and a trustee of the Philadelphia Divinity School.

GEORGE WILLIS TITMAN, M.D., died suddenly at his home in Hackettstown, N. J., January 29, 1902, aged 39 years. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in the Class of 1883, in which year he located at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, where he was in active practice until about three years ago when he removed to his old home Hackettstown, N. J., where he was a successful practitioner until several months ago when ill health compelled him to give up his practice. Besides his membership in this Society he was during his residence in Philadelphia a member of the Art Club and was also connected with the Masonic fraternity.

HON. RUFUS KING POLK, of Danville, Pa., died suddenly in Philadelphia on the morning of March 5, 1902, aged 36 years. Mr. Polk was born in Columbia, Maury County, Tenn., in 1866, the son of General Lucius Eugene Polk, and a grandnephew of the famous Confederate soldier, General Leonidas Polk, who was Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana at the outbreak of the Civil War. His early education was received at Webb's Academy, Culleoka, Tenn., afterwards enter-

ing Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa., where he was graduated as a mining engineer in 1887. He soon afterwards entered into the business of the manufacture of iron and steel, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Polk & Howe, manufacturers of structural tubing. During the war with Spain he was first lieutenant of Company F, 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In 1898 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the 17th Pennsylvania District, comprising the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, and was reelected in 1900, and at the time of his death was actively performing his duties as a Congressman. In 1900 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City. Besides his membership in this Society Mr. Polk was a member of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, representing Lieutenant Thomas Polk, who was killed at the battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781; the Military and Naval Order of the Spanish-American War; the Spanish War Veterans Association; the University Club of Philadelphia, and the Masonic fraternity. He was for some time a vestryman of Christ's Church, Danville, Pa., and at the time of his death one of the honorary alumni trustees of Lehigh University.

REV. GEORGE C. HECKMAN, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Penna., died in that city on March 5th in his 78th year. Dr. Heckman was born at Easton, Penna., January 26, 1825, and was a descendant of pioneer settlers in Northampton County, Pa. He was educated in the schools of Easton, and graduated at Lafayette College in 1845 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1848. His first charge was at Port Byron, N. Y., where he remained eight years; in January, 1857, he accepted a call to a missionary field in Wisconsin, remaining for a period of four and one half years; in 1861 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he became Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, now known as the Tabernacle Church. During the Civil War he acted as Chaplain in a Regiment of United States Regulars and later became Sergeant of a Company of Indiana "Minute Men," an organization formed wholly of clergymen, who, however, were never mustered into service. Dr. Heckman being a man of scholarly attainments, pleasing address and with much personal magnetism, besides a deep thinker and versatile writer, attracted much attention and received numerous calls from different parts of the country. He declined an invitation to become the President of Hanover College, Indiana, and also to become pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Easton, Penna., which he had attended in youth, to accept a call to the State

Street Church in Albany, N. Y., in 1867. Finally, however, he was persuaded to become President of Hanover College in 1870, and he continued in this position for nine years. In 1879 he became pastor of the Avondale Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, O., continuing until 1887, when he for one year served as Secretary of the Centenary Fund in connection with the Centennial Anniversary in 1888 of the Presbyterian Church. In 1889 he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pa., in which capacity he remained until over a year ago, when he was made Pastor Emeritus of the congregation. On April 17, 1898, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a minister and the event was attended with great ceremony. For many years he served as a Trustee of Hanover College, and during his connection with that institution he cleared it of debt and besides secured quite a considerable endowment fund. He was also a Trustee of Lafayette College, his Alma Mater, and for many years served on the Board of Home Missions and the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church, and sat in the General Assembly twelve times. Dr. Heckman was a fluent writer and contributed a number of articles on various subjects and many published addresses and sermons. Besides his membership in this Society he was one of the originators of, and President in 1893-94 of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

COLONEL BENJAMIN BROOKE, whose death occurred on March 12, 1902, after a brief illness of pneumonia, became a life member of this Society on October 12, 1891, and on the roll of membership his name appears next to that of his brother, with whom he was associated and succeeded in the grain commission business, the late Francis Mark Brooke, and whose active interest in this Society will long be remembered. Col. Brooke was born at Radnor, Pa., December 13, 1840. His title was won in the Civil War in which he made an excellent record. At the outbreak of the War he enlisted in the 124th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and as a sergeant of Company "D." He took part in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville. When the term of enlistment of that regiment expired he recruited Company "B" of the 203d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he was engaged at the storming of Fort Fisher, and in which charge he was severely wounded. For bravery in action he was complimented in orders. Refusing to leave his command, he was again wounded, in front of Wilmington, North Carolina, in one of the last battles of the War. He was then promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the 203d Regiment and was mustered out of service with that rank. At the close of the War he was offered a commission in the regular

army which he declined. He was a comrade of Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic of which he was a Past Commander ; he was also a companion of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and Vice-President of the 124th Regimental Association. As a Manager of the House of Refuge he took great interest in that institution. He was also a member of the Union League, President of the Media Gas Company and a Director of the First National Bank of Media. He was buried in the ancestral burial ground at old St. David's of Radnor.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Managers.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. William Darlington Evans, the report was accepted and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of the Society.

The Secretary then read the report of the Treasurer and of the Auditors—General Louis Henry Carpenter, U. S. A., and Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres—whereupon, on motion of Mr. Frederick Meade Bissell, the reports were accepted and ordered to be filed.

There being no other “ Reports of Officers and Committees,” “ Unfinished Business” or “ New Business,” the Society proceeded to the “ Election of Officers.” The Secretary read the report of the Nominating Committee as submitted by its Chairman, Mr. Edward Stalker Sayres, placing in nomination the following for Officers, Managers, Delegates and Alternates for the ensuing year :

President,
RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER.

First Vice-President,
HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.

Second Vice-President,
MAJ.-GEN. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, U. S. A.

Secretary,
ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER.

Treasurer,
CHARLES HENRY JONES.

Registrar

JOHN WOOLF JORDAN

Historian,

JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH.

Chaplain,

THE REV. GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.

Managers,

CAPT. HENRY HOBART BELLAS, U. S. A.,
 WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR,
 HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.,
 REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
 THOMAS HEWSON BRADFORD, M.D.,
 FRANCIS VON ALBADÉ CABEEN,
 SIDNEY BYRON LIGGETT,
 HON. WILLIAM POTTER,
 RICHARD DE CHARMS BARCLAY.

Delegates to the General Society,

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
 HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.,
 FREDERICK PRIME,
 JOSIAH GRANVILLE LEACH,
 JOHN WOOLF JORDAN.

Alternates,

HON. JAMES TYNDALE MITCHELL, LL.D.,
 LOUIS ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
 HOWARD WOOD,
 JOHN HEMAN CONVERSE, LL.D.,
 CRAIGE LIPPINCOTT.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Stevenson Hockley Walsh moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot representing the membership of the Society, for the gentleman nominated through the report of the Nominating Committee, which motion was duly seconded and unanimously agreed to, and the above nominees were declared by the Chairman to be elected the Officers, Managers, Delegates and Alternate Delegates for the ensuing year.

There being no further business the "Reading of the rough minutes of the meeting" was dispensed with, and a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

HENRY MARTYN DECHERT,
Chairman of Meeting.

RICHARD McCALL CADWALADER,
President.

ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER,
Secretary.

Carpenter Memorial Sermon,
preached in the
Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia,
March 2, 1902.

Committee on Carpenter Memorial Service.

CHARLES HENRY JONES,
Chairman of the Board of Managers.

REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, M.A.,
Chaplain of the Society.

WILLIAM MACPHERSON HORNOR,
Chairman, Annual Church Service.

MEMORIAL SERMON,

PREACHED IN THE

Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia,

March 2, 1902,

BY

The Rector, Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, M.A.,
Chaplain of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

On the Occasion of the Unveiling of a Mural Tablet in Memory
of Major James Edward Carpenter.



“These stones shall be for a memorial.”—*Jos. iv, part of 7th verse.*

From the earliest times men have ever sought to perpetuate the memory of persons to whom they were particularly attached, or of events which they considered of great interest or importance. Far back in the time of the patriarch Jacob, we find him setting up one of the boulders he had used for a pillow on the lone mountain top, pouring oil upon it to consecrate it as a memorial of the wondrous vision which had been vouchsafed him there as he went forth an exile from his native land. So in my text we find Joshua setting up the stones on which the priests' feet had stood when the passage of the Jordan was effected by the Israelites, which permanently established them in the land of promise, as a perpetual memorial of that event. The same thing was done by other nations. The old world is full of obelisks and columns and pyramids, tablets and temples, erected to keep alive through succeeding generations the memory of victories or deliverances or personages, which the men of their time thought should never be forgotten. It is true they have only partially succeeded. The resistless waves of time have overthrown or buried in oblivion many of these monuments, and all we have left often are broken fragments bearing signs or letters no longer decipherable, or the

record of names or deeds belonging to the long-forgotten past. Yet it is of such things that history is made. One such tablet or fragment of stone with only a sign or a few letters upon it, which has withstood the sand blast of centuries, may give a clue or establish the authenticity of an event, which is of supreme importance to mankind. And how touching they are. How do they prove that all men from the earliest times to the present are akin with the same feelings, affections and emotions? How do they manifest that absolutely universal craving of the human race after an immortality of some kind?

This tendency is especially seen, and is especially affecting, as it manifests itself in efforts to keep alive the memory of persons whom men have esteemed or loved. It is seen in the tombs of Egypt and Assyria, in the rock-hewn graves of Palestine, in the catacombs of Rome, the Campo Santos of Italy, the Pantheon of Paris, Westminster Abbey in England, in the thousands of cathedrals and parish churches and innumerable church yards and cemeteries crowded with monuments of all sorts and descriptions, tributes of affection and efforts to prolong the influence of lives loved or revered. They have not always been successful, as I have said, but they are intensely human, they are beautiful, they are pathetic. Even to look upon them warms our hearts and moves our sympathies. And in many instances when they bear the record of noble lives and heroic deeds, they act as an inspiration and incentive whose influence may last for centuries at least.

And there is to my mind a peculiar fitness in such memorials being placed in churches. Not only are they better preserved and more frequently seen than if buried in distant cemeteries only casually visited by a few, but they serve to hallow the church, while the church hallows the monument. The thoughts they suggest of the tale of human lives so quickly told and ended will add force and solemnity to our acts of worship and meditation in God's house, and the thoughts that house suggests as to the character and purposes of God and as to how men ought to live, are the thoughts we should have as we gaze on these mementoes of the dead.

As the Rector of this parish therefore I rejoice that in a church, which has been erected only some sixteen years, there are already no less than thirty such memorials in its windows, walls or furniture, bearing the names of those who were once worshippers within its walls or dear to those who have belonged here. And I especially welcome this additional tablet which is exposed to view to-day for the first time, erected by friends and associates of the late James Edward Carpenter, who was so long and intimately connected with this parish, so that his name at least, as it is no longer possible to have his presence, may still be associated with it.

The occasion of the unveiling of this tablet has been fitly embraced by the Society of Sons of the Revolution, of which Major Carpenter was one of the founders, and at the time of his death first Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Managers, to hold this memorial service. Dying as he did and his funeral taking place far from this city, it was not possible for any of his friends here to testify their respect for him by being present. The members of the Society, therefore, as I am sure also those of you who are its guests to-day, are glad of this opportunity of showing appreciation of one who was so generally popular and whose life was of such real value to this community. As Chaplain of the Society and Rector of this Church, and one intimately associated with Major Carpenter for thirty years, I have been asked to speak on this occasion. I trust I shall say no word that is fulsome or overdrawn, but simply tell you the story of a good and true life, whose too soon ending we all so deeply deplore.

James Edward Carpenter came of an ancestry distinguished in various ways in this Commonwealth. The first member of the family who came to this country was Samuel Carpenter, the first Treasurer of Pennsylvania, member of the Provincial Council, etc., the intimate friend of William Penn and one of the Trustees of his estate. He was at one time esteemed the richest man in Pennsylvania. It was to his brother, Joshua Carpenter, who was a Churchman, that by a singular coincidence the property on Second Street, above Market, on which old Christ Church

stands, with which parish Major Carpenter's family was so long connected, was deeded as Trustee and it stands in his name to this day.

Thomas Carpenter, great-grandson of Samuel, and great-grandfather of Major Carpenter, was ensign, paymaster and quartermaster of the New Jersey line during the Revolutionary War, from March, 1777, to the close of the war, serving at Trenton and Princeton. It was from him that Major Carpenter derived his title to membership in the Society of Sons of the Revolution. In the female line he was descended from Thomas Lloyd, of Dolobran in Wales, a seat which had been in that family since 1476. The grandmother of Thomas Lloyd was a legitimate descendant of King Edward I of England. He, with William Penn, was among the first converts to Quakerism and emigrated to this country in 1683, and was made by Penn Master of the Rolls and afterwards first Governor of Pennsylvania. He was also descended in this line from Samuel Preston, who was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1711 and Provincial Treasurer from 1714 for nearly thirty years. He also was a Trustee under William Penn's will.

By these antecedents Major Carpenter was entitled to the first social position in this community. And though afterwards his family removed to New Jersey and were absent for a long time, he regained this position for himself by his own personal qualifications.

James Edward Carpenter was born March 6, 1841, in Kent County, Maryland, where his parents were temporarily residing. They returned soon after to Philadelphia. Here he received his early education, completing it in an excellent school in Pottsville, Pa., after which he began the study of law in the office of the late Theodore Cuyler of this city. While thus engaged the Civil War broke out and on March 17, 1862, a few days after his twenty-first birthday, he enlisted as a private in the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was soon after promoted to Second Lieutenant and on the following August was commissioned First Lieutenant. In December, 1863, he was made Captain and afterwards was brevetted Major United States Volunteers for

"gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Deep Run, Ream's Station and on the Vaughn Road, near Petersburg, Va." He was in service continuously from the time of his enlistment until he was honorably mustered out, October 26, 1864. He took part with the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular Campaign, being engaged at Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. He passed with his regiment under Col. Gregg from Bottom's Bridge to Jones' Bridge, on the eastern side of the Chickahominy, occupied by the enemy, rejoining the United States forces by swimming the stream at the latter point. During the advance into Virginia after Antietam, in the cavalry action at Philomont, November 2, 1862, when in command of the advance guard of the army, he was severely wounded in the arm, from the effects of which he suffered for the rest of his life, never having the complete use of that arm; at times it gave him a great deal of trouble, as the wound never completely healed. In 1863 he took part in the battles of the Chancellorsville Campaign, in which occurred the celebrated charge of his regiment against "Stonewall" Jackson's flanking movement, a charge, which is worthy of being compared with that famous charge of the Light Brigade, which Tennyson has immortalized in verse and made familiar to every school boy who speaks the English tongue. Of the five officers who rode at the head of that column only two came out alive, of whom Major Carpenter was one, his horse being shot under him. Before and after the battle of Gettysburg he was engaged in various skirmishes, his regiment being thus detailed alone preventing his taking part in the battle itself. In the whole course of the war he was under fire on some sixty occasions, taking part in many minor actions which I have not mentioned. He was one therefore of that noble band of men who served their country in its hour of need, and at the constant risk of life and limb and sacrifice of everything, preserved its greatness and integrity.

Subsequently from 1879 to 1887 he served as one of the commissioned officers of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which has honored his memory by their presence here to-day.

He was, I believe, the only one who was ever an officer of the Line in that body from the very date of his admission, and the Troop recognizes its indebtedness to him for the high standard set for its drill and discipline. A portrait of him in the picturesque uniform of the Troop, which he bequeathed to his son Lieut. Carpenter, is now hanging in the hall of Troop Armory.

After the close of the Civil War Major Carpenter resumed the study of law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in the autumn of 1865. He at once entered on the active practice of his profession which he continued up to the time of his death.

Of his qualities as a lawyer those who were his comrades at the bar can speak far better than I. I can only testify that as my own personal attorney and in transacting what legal business was necessary for this parish, I found him a shrewd, clear-headed, cool, tactful and able business man. He was especially successful in dealing with men, accomplishing his purposes without arousing those antagonisms and enmities which are so apt to arise in cases of serious difference.

I may mention as an illustration of his capability, what every lawyer and real estate man will appreciate, that in purchasing the property on which this church stands, he succeeded in the very difficult feat of placing a mortgage to the full extent of its value on an absolutely unoccupied property and simultaneously effecting its transfer, so that the money thus obtained could be used for the purchase money. Those who knew him intimately professionally, felt that he possessed qualities which would have admirably fitted him for the office of a judge, for which his name was more than once mentioned.

Having thus spoken of his military and professional career, let me speak of him as a man and as a Churchman, and of these qualities, perhaps, owing to my long association with him, I may be better able to speak than others. I should say that after his uprightness and integrity, which were fundamental with him and moulded his whole being, his most marked and attractive characteristic was his geniality. He was universally popular. He loved the society of his fellow men, especially of those who had

the same tastes or occupations as himself. He was most happy in his family life. Married in his twenty-sixth year to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Dorr, then Rector of Christ Church in this city, a lady of singularly graceful, attractive and fine personality, his life with her was an ideal married life. They were seldom separated from each other and his constant aim was to promote her happiness by acts of assiduous devotion and attention. He was a man who thoroughly enjoyed the good things of life. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to entertain or go to the entertainments of others. His tastes were refined and cultivated. He delighted in attractive surroundings. He had special interest in matters historical and antiquarian. The connection of his family with Christ Church gave him a special interest in that venerable parish, and both as a Vestryman and of late as a member of its historical society, he did all he could to perpetuate and preserve its associations with the past. Becoming very early in life a member of the Historical Society of this State he served as its Treasurer, which involved the handling and care of a very considerable sum of money for a continuous period of nearly thirty years. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society at his death. It was his pleasure to fill his house with old engravings, family portraits and other memorials of the past.

It was this interest in historical matters largely which led him in 1888, in conjunction with a number of other congenial minds, to become a founder of this Society of Sons of the Revolution, which is rightly honoring his memory by this service to-day. He took the liveliest interest in its affairs from its inception to his death, his last public appearance being on the occasion of its annual excursion held at Fort Washington last June. He was largely responsible for the formation of its Constitution, served as Chairman of its Board of Managers and as a delegate to the general conventions of the Society continuously from the beginning until his death. And in all the transactions of the Board it was his wisdom and discretion which largely determined its policy. He was also a member and interested in the affairs of

the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, one of the Governors of the Penn Club, member of the Rittenhouse Club, etc.

A marked characteristic of Major Carpenter's life was his readiness to be of service to his friends and to the community. He was not of that class of men who live only for themselves, who are so intent in pursuing their own interests that they have no time or thought for any one else. He was a truly benevolent man, giving of his means as far as he was able, and what is often of far more worth, of his time and labor for benevolent ends. For thirty years consecutively he served as a Vestryman, first of Christ Church, as one of the Board of Managers of Christ Church Chapel, then of this parish. He was regular in his attendance at vestry meetings and always exercised a moderating and harmonizing influence. He was at one time Treasurer of the Charity funds of Christ Church and a manager of Christ Church Hospital in which he took much interest. He was Treasurer of Christ Church Chapel from its inception in 1874 to 1880, and he was Rector's Warden of this Parish from 1885 to his death. He rendered valuable professional services to both these churches in effecting the purchase of their respective properties, drawing their deeds, etc., for which he would receive no renumeration. So, as I have said, he served for nearly thirty years as Treasurer of the Historical Society, which, together with his service to this Society of the Sons, took up a great deal of his time and attention. And what he did for institutions he did for individuals, the members of his own family instinctively turned to him for help and council in any case of emergency and he was always ready to give his professional services to those who were unable to remunerate him. I have sent a number of such cases to him. He was a modest man. Though the hero of so many fights he never boasted of his military career. He liked naturally to talk over war times with his old comrades when he met them, or describe his experiences to his children when they asked him to do so, but in all my intercourse with him I never recollect a single occasion in which he introduced the subject himself or spoke of his achievements. Another of his characteristics was his loyalty to his friends. To all who

were fortunate enough to secure his friendship he was always the same. They could count absolutely on his fidelity. I have great personal cause to know this, as not only was he my warm supporter in building Christ Church Chapel, but when my connection with that parish was severed and I became Rector of this Church, it was at great personal sacrifice to himself that he followed me here to a Church situated at a great distance from his house and in which he had had no previous interest and for twenty-one years continued my unfailing helper.

As a Churchman Major Carpenter was intelligent and unbiased. He was not of that prejudiced class who can see no good in anything or believe anything but what they had been brought up to believe. He read and studied Church history and Church doctrine for himself and so was ready to embrace a cause which was at the time unpopular, but which he believed to be intrinsically true. He was able to recognize and embrace, amid all the conflicting teachings of the day, what he believed to be the Catholic faith of Christendom, and at the same time to discriminate between a true and a false Catholicism. Only a clergyman who has to deal with so many minds which either will not or cannot judge of these things, knows what a comfort it is to have such a cool, clear-headed, brave-hearted and intelligent laymen behind him in his efforts to teach and propagate that faith.

And that faith was with Major Carpenter, no mere theory or intellectual pastime, but the daily practical guide and support of his life. It was that which made him so true and just, kindly and benevolent. He was not of that seemingly increasing class who regard the worship of Almighty God and the cultivation of one's spiritual life as a matter of supreme indifference, or if attended to at all only occasionally and superficially. He regarded it as something he owed to God and to himself. Whenever his health permitted he never failed to be in God's House at least once each Sunday and the service he preferred most to attend was that great one of our Lord's own appointment, the Blessed Eucharist. It was this faith and these habits of devotion which supported him in the greatest affection of his life, the loss

of his beloved wife some five years ago and in his subsequent declining health. Though he bore that affliction with the greatest fortitude, I think all his friends feel that it was that shock which eventually caused his own death before he had yet reached old age. He was a changed man from that day, the buoyancy and brightness of his life had gone out and he gradually declined in health until those of us who saw him in June last before he left the city felt that the end could not be far off. We can rejoice that it came as quietly and peacefully as so good and kindly a life deserved.

In the beautiful and luxurious home of his daughter, where he received every possible care and attention, situated on a high bluff, overlooking the placid waters of the Merrimac, on a porch shaded by branching forest trees and trailing vines, he sat day by day through the summer months, until the waters of his own life had run out and his warm kindly heart had ceased to beat, brave, calm, and playful even, to the end. In the ancestral burying place of his wife's family, beside her he had loved so well and who had been so fitting and true a helpmeet to him, it was my privilege to lay him with the last rites of that holy Church of which he had been so true a son.

And you and I, my brothers, have gathered here to-day to honor the memory of this man. We have placed these stones on the walls of this edifice, whose existence is so largely due to him, and near the spot where Sunday by Sunday since they were first erected he has been a constant worshipper, to be a memorial of him. It is the sort of monument I am sure he would have liked to have had. And coming as it has, as the gift of those friends and associates whose society he so enjoyed, it would have been a peculiar gratification to him. It will keep green in this parish the memory of what he was and did so long as these stones shall last, and may it be an inspiration to men of coming generations to be like him.

In speaking of him I have tried not to draw an ideal character as so many eulogists are tempted to do. I have simply striven to give you a true and faithful account of one who, like us all,

had his faults and failures, but who at the same time had so many fine, attractive and really noble characteristics, that he made us love him while he was with us and deeply to mourn and deplore his loss.

And now that he has passed from us, can we believe that he has ceased to be? Can anyone believe that that distinct entity, that personality, with its individual traits and faculties has been destroyed? In this age when the latest science has taught us that no matter and no force is ever lost, is it supposable that that greatest force we know and which cannot be transmitted into any other force, the mind and character of man, should absolutely perish? The human race instinctively through all its generations and in every place has believed in immortality and nothing in the last science has disproved, but rather substantiates, that belief, a belief which our holy religion, the greatest gospel the world has ever received, has brought to light, confirmed and established. So we believe that those who have passed from us have not ceased to be. They have simply passed into another state, a state as different doubtless from that we are in now, as our present condition differs from that of the embryo in which we once were. A higher state, one of freedom from fleshly burden, of progress, rest and refreshment. We

“trust that those we call the dead
Are breathers of an ampler day,
For ever nobler ends.”

And so, as we bring our tribute of affection and seek to perpetuate the memory of one whom we honored and whose companionship we valued, it is not as if he were only a memory, as if he had passed out of our lives forever. “In the confidence of the certain faith, in the comfort of the reasonable, religious and holy hope” of the Christian, we can look forward to a reunion, to the taking up again under higher, finer conditions, our intercourse and re cementing our friendship with him, and those, whom we “have loved long since and lost awhile.”

**Evacuation-Day Address,
Washington's Crossing on the Delaware,
June 14, 1902.**

Committee on Celebration of Evacuation- Day.

1902.

ALEXANDER WILSON RUSSELL, JR., *Vice-Chairman.*

HON. HARMAN YERKES,	WILLIAM HEYWARD MYERS,
BRIG.-GEN. MOTT HOOTEN, U. S. A.,	CHARLES HENRY JONES, Ex-Officio,
HON. SAM'L W. PENNYPACKER, LL.D.,	RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY,
WILLIAM HENRY BROWN,	GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HART,	SAMUEL MARSHALL,
HENRY WIKOFF BIRKEY, M.D.,	FRANK DELAPLAINE GREEN,
THOMAS DAUGHERTY,	JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
HAROLD MONTGOMERY SILL,	CHARLES WILLIAM POTTS,
JAMES WATTS MERCUR,	WALTER LINCOLN HENWOOD,
MASON GALLOWAY WORTH,	REV. ELLISTON JOSEPH PEROT,
JAMES PATRIOT WILSON FRAZER,	FREDERICK WISTAR MORRIS,
R. FRANCIS WOOD,	THOMAS HAND BALL,
THOMAS WORCESTER WORRELL,	REV. M. REED MINNICH,
LAWRENCE TAYLOR PAUL,	OGDEN DUNGAN WILKINSON,
GEORGE ANTHONY HEYL,	FRANCIS CHURCHILL WILLIAMS,
THOMAS ADAMS ROBINSON,	WILLIAM ALDEN JAMES,
ASHBEL WELCH,	JOHN EDGAR FRETZ, M.D.,
JENNINGS HOOD,	WILLIAM STEWART WALLACE,
JOEL JACKSON BAILY,	WILLIAM FINLEY WILLIAMSON,
SAMUEL WHITEHILL LATTA, M.D.,	CHARLES MAXWELL CLEMENT,
LT.-COL. B. REEVES RUSSELL, U.S.M.C.,	SALLOWS DUNLAP,
JACOB SHOTWELL ROBESON,	FRANK EVANS TOWNSEND,
HENRY GRIFFITH KEASBY,	ROBERT MITCHELL,
JAMES LEE PATTON,	SAMUEL BABCOCK CROWELL,
WILLIAM EDWARD HELME,	GEORGE WOLF REILY,

JOHN ROGERS MORRIS, *Committee.*

THE ALPHA AND OMEGA OF THE REVOLUTION.

An Address Delivered Before the Pennsylvania Society
of Sons of the Revolution,

BY

GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS,

President of the Bucks County, Pa., Historical Society,

At Washington's Crossing on the Delaware, Pa., June 14, 1902.

The story of the Revolution, my countrymen, cannot be too often told. The wisdom and patriotism of the statesmen who led the revolt against the British crown, and the courage, endurance and forbearance of the men who fought the battles, were never surpassed.

The Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula, whereon we have assembled for this interesting occasion, including both banks of its two rivers, is the Alpha and Omega of the Revolution. No other section of the Union is so rich in Revolutionary lore. It can never be forgotten that on this peninsula, at Philadelphia, a city founded in deeds of peace, the immortal Declaration of Independence, that gave form and substance to the Revolution, was made and published to the world. It was repeatedly traversed by the Continental army, with Washington at its head, immediately preceding or following important military operations, and was the center of the events that made the thirteen feeble colonies an independent nation. From my home, at Doylestown a few miles to the west, a vigorous man, on a summer's day, can walk to any one of eight battlefields of the Revolution—Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown, Red Bank, the Crooked Billet and Monmouth, a group of historic fields seldom found within such narrow limits, not to mention Valley Forge, where more

courage was required than to face the enemy on the field. On this peninsula Lafayette reported for duty in the Continental army, and the house is still standing, six miles below Doylestown, in which he first took his seat at the council board. Here, also, the gallant Count Pulaski, than whom the cause of independence had no more devoted supporter, laid his sword on the altar of Liberty. When the seven years' struggle was over, the cause of free government had won the day, and the weapons of war were "hung up as bruised monuments," delegates assembled in the City of Philadelphia and, in the same room where the Declaration of Independence was formed, framed a Constitution that made and has preserved us a nation. These events, transpiring on this peninsula at such an important period in our history, suffice to make it holy ground and should invite young and old, from all parts of the Union, to come hither and drink in a new inspiration of patriotism.

If we place a finger on the page of revolutionary history, and follow the tide of war from the firing of the first shot at Lexington, thence to Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston, down through the Atlantic seaboard states to Long Island, to New York Island, Fort Washington, through New Jersey and across the Delaware, behind whose sheltering waters the fagged-out Continentals sought safety, almost as fugitives, we shall find the campaign of 1776, so far, to have been a failure; and whatever of victory military critics may award the Continental army was of a negative' character. This, however, was not because the patriots had not made a stubborn resistance, or their commander displayed great skill,—victory went with the strongest battalions. Washington exhibited consummate generalship in his retreat from Long Island and escape from the trap set for him on New York Island. The cloud of defeat, however, was not without its silver lining, although it could not be discerned by mortal eye. While the feeble army was melting away from fatigue, death, wounds and capture, its great commander was daily gathering new strength from the God of battles and would soon be called upon to display it.

While Washington was marching toward the Delaware, he announced to Congress his contemplated retreat across the river, requested the Pennsylvania militia be ordered toward Trenton, directed the boats to be collected on the west bank, and General Greene and Colonel Humpton were charged with their safety. Greene was at Bogart's tavern, now Righter's, at Centerville, Buckingham Township, on December 10, and all the boards and scantling were collected near the river bank. Putnam was ordered to construct rafts of the lumber at Trenton landing, and the arms of the non-Associators were collected to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

Washington, with the main body of the army, reached Trenton December 3, the heavy stores and baggage being immediately removed to this side. He crossed over with the rear guard Sunday morning, the 8th, and took quarters at the Barclay house, still standing, on the high ground opposite the crossing at Morrisville. The enemy came marching down to the landing about eleven o'clock the same morning, but were disappointed in finding the boats had been removed to the west side. They made some attempt to cross above and below, including a night march to Coryell's Ferry, now New Hope, but the attempts were failures. The hostile armies now faced each other across a wintry river and the cause of independence was saved.

General Greene, from Bogart's tavern, Dec. 10, ordered General Ewing to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McConkey's, the present Washington's Crossing. Maxwell was directed to collect the boats as high up the river as there was danger of the enemy seizing them, and place them under a strong guard, and boats were ordered to be collected at one of the Tinicum ferries for the passage of Lee's troops shortly expected to join Washington. The Legislature of New Jersey, which left the State with the army, was summoned to meet at "Four Lanes End," now Langhorne, Bucks County, the last Thursday of December to "take action on the future." Such was the situation, and these the precautions taken, on the west bank of the Delaware at this critical period.

One of Washington's first concerns was to guard the fords and crossings of the river to prevent the passage of the enemy, and, for this purpose, on the morning of December 9, he sent four brigades, under Lord Stirling, Mercer, Stephen and De Fermoy, up the river to take post between Yardley's and Coryell's ferries. Stirling was at Beaumont's in Solebury Township, with three regiments which he had under cover by the 12th and De Fermoy at Coryell's. General Dickinson guarded the river from Borden-town to Yardley, General Cadwalader near Bristol, and Colonel Nixon's regiment was at Dunk's Ferry. Small redoubts were thrown up at various points and each detachment supplied with artillery. The general instructions to the troops, if driven from their positions, were to retreat to the strong ground near Germantown. The depot of supplies was fixed at Newtown, the then county seat, because of its central position, removed from the river and easy of access from all points. General Sullivan, with Lee's division in a destitute condition, joined Washington on December 20, and, the same day, General Gates came in with four New England regiments five hundred strong. These reinforcements raised the strength of the army to about 6,000, a large portion being unfit for service.

The headquarters of the commander-in-chief, and his most trusted lieutenants, were at farm houses in the vicinity of the troops and in easy communication with each other. Washington occupied the dwelling of William Keith, on the road from Brownsburg to the Eagle. Greene was at Robert Merrick's, a few hundred yards to the northeast, Sullivan at Hayhursts, on the road to Newtown, and Knox and Hamilton at Dr. Chapman's over Jericho hill to the north. The main body of the army was encamped in sheltered places along or near the streams not far from the river. No doubt the position for headquarters was selected with an object—its nearness to the Delaware and Jericho hill, from whose top signals could be seen a long way up and down the river, when the trees were bare of leaves. Here Washington was near the upper fords of the Delaware, at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to cross, and within a half hour's ride of the depot at Newtown.

The mansions, where Washington, Greene, Knox and Alexander Hamilton were quartered, are still standing and in good condition. The Keith house has undergone some repairs and the arrangement of the rooms changed but the walls are the same — a two-story stone, twenty-four by twenty-eight feet, with kitchen adjoining — built by William Keith, 1763. The outer pine door was in two folds set in a solid oaken frame, and garnished with a wooden lock fourteen by eight inches. Until within a few years the interior finish in pine was unchanged, and one room had never been despoiled by the painter's brush. Washington occupied the main front room downstairs for an office, and slept in the chamber over it. The fireplace was in the northwest corner, and on an iron spike, driven into the wall under the mantel, tradition tells us the General's staff officers hung their turkeys to roast over the fire, but this amusement was not indulged until after the General had retired. The situation, on the south side of Jericho hill, is retired and exposed to the sun.

The Merrick house, a fourth of a mile away across the fields and meadows on the road from Newtown to Neeley's mill, is a stone dwelling 20 feet square with a kitchen at the west end. The farm was bought by Samuel Merrick, 1773, and now belongs to a member of the family of the same surname. When General Greene occupied the house the first floor was divided into three rooms, and the family lived in the kitchen. As the house was recently built, but not finished, the General had the walls of the room he occupied tastefully painted, with a picture of the rising sun over the fireplace. At that time Samuel Merrick had a family of half-grown children about him, who were deeply impressed with passing events and their descendants are full of the traditions of the times. Greene purchased the confidence of the young daughter, Hannah, by the gift of a small tea canister that was kept in the family many years. The Rhode Island blacksmith lived on the fat of the land while quartered on this Upper Makefield farmer, devouring his flock of turkeys and monopolizing his only fresh cow, besides eating her calf. In return General Greene allowed the family to use sugar from the barrel

bought for his own mess. The Chapman mansion, the quarters of General Knox and Alexander Hamilton—now belonging to the Johnson family, on the opposite side of Jericho hill a mile from Brownsburg—is also in excellent condition, and probably the best preserved house in the county of the revolutionary period. Knox occupied the front room first floor of the west end, then divided into two rooms, now both in one, twenty-five by seventeen feet, and Hamilton, then a young captain of artillery, lay sick in the back room. The late Peter G. Cattell, who lived and died on an adjoining farm, and whom I personally knew in my boyhood, used to relate that he saw Washington at Knox's quarters.

Many of the line and regimental officers were quartered at farm-houses near their camps and their location is well known. Captain Washington, Lieutenant James Monroe, subsequently President of the United States, and Surgeon Ryker were at William Neeley's, over the line in Solebury Township; Captain James Moore, of the New York Artillery, a young man of twenty-four, died at the house of Robert Thompson the day the Continental army recrossed the Delaware to attack the Hessians, and was buried just below the mouth of Pidcock's creek in the edge of the timber. His grave, still to be seen, is marked by sculptured stones and a few years ago patriotic persons of the neighborhood enclosed it with an iron railing; Marinus Willett, Jr., an officer of a New York infantry regiment, died at the house of Mathias Hutchinson, Buckingham Township, and was buried near his dwelling, whence the remains were removed to the family vault at home.

Washington had not been long on the west bank of the Delaware, after making his small army secure from attack, when he took the military situation into serious consideration. This he grasped at a glance, and recognized the campaign of 1776 to have been a failure. He was now convinced the military policy must be radically changed, and that immediately, from a defensive to an aggressive war, if the Colonies would win their independence. His subsequent attack on the Hessians at Trenton was

the keynote of Washington's new policy and the turning point in the conflict.

The situation, at a glance, in the early days of December, 1776, was as follows and very critical. An icy river separated the defeated Continentals from their victorious foe, and the enemy was only waiting for the river to freeze over, that he might cross and finish the struggle at a single blow, and there was great danger of it. This, by all odds, was the darkest hour in the war for independence, and all eyes and all hearts were turned to Washington as the saviour of the country. Even Congress was preparing to throw on him the entire responsibility of the war, but he presented to the army and the country the calm dignity that marks the undaunted spirit and invites confidence. The crisis had arrived and Washington met it with undaunted courage.

It is often the case, in great public tribulation, that new supporters flock to a good cause at the darkest hour, and when least expected. It was so in this emergency. At this juncture, a new friend throws the weight of his influence into the scale. This was Thomas Paine, the author of "Common Sense," written in the American camp during the late campaign. He now issues another stirring appeal to the disheartened patriots called "The American Crisis," which soon became famous, and was first published in the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of December 19, 1776. It was read in every camp and its cheering effect was wonderful. Among other things he said: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the summer patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country: but he that stands it now deserves the thanks of man and woman." It sounded like a clarion note, and stirred every patriotic heart in the army. This stirring appeal was ordered to be read at the head of each regiment, and the effect upon the spirits of every one was apparent.

The late General William S. Stryker, in his exhaustive book entitled, "The Battles of Trenton and Princeton," draws the following touching picture of the sufferings of the Continental army at

this period on the west bank of the Delaware ; he says : " What could be more cheerless than the condition of the Continental army in December, 1776 ? Christmas Day was approaching, but, for them, there was no holiday rejoicing. The weather was bitterly cold, and their miserable clothing, which was scarcely sufficient to protect them in autumn weather, left them exposed to the nipping frost of early winter. At night they lay down on these hillsides covered with snow, without so much as a blanket to shield them. In lieu of shoes, they had bound their feet with rags. Suffering with cold and hunger, marching over the frozen ground with bleeding feet ; this was the fate of the patriot army which had been gathered for the purpose of resisting British tyranny in America. What then was left, for these heroic men, but to make one final struggle for liberty : to strike one last, desperate blow and die ? The cold increased. Across the Delaware River, in the cantonment of Trenton, preparations for the Christmas revel were in progress ; but, on the Pennsylvania shore, men grasped their flintlocks more closely in their chilled fingers and waited, with stern, determined faces the next orders of their leader."

Washington's whereabouts from crossing the Delaware December 8, when driven out of New Jersey by the enemy, to recrossing it on the 25th, to attack the Hessians, is not without interest. As I have already stated, he made his headquarters at the Barclay house, the day he crossed into Pennsylvania. He remained there until the 14th, when he removed to the Keith house, in Upper Makefield Township, to be near the main body of his small army. On the 16th he wrote Congress from Keith's : " Many of my troops are entirely naked, and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service." The same day he and General Greene rode up to Coryell's Ferry ; he was down at Trenton Falls and Morristown on the 20th inspecting the situation of affairs, and back at headquarters on the 22d ; again down at Trenton Falls on the 24th, and back at headquarters the same day, to make his final preparations to recross the river on the 25th. " Headquarters " did not travel about with the Commander-in-Chief, as many

would suppose, for, when at other localities, his letters were dated from "Camp," "Camp above Trenton Falls," &c.

When Washington first conceived the plan of recrossing the Delaware and attacking the Hessians is not definitely known, but probably soon after he had crossed to the west bank. Dr. Benjamin Rush tells us, in his diary, that he saw Washington write the watchword, "Victory or Death," on the 23d of December, and, about the same time, he wrote to Colonel Reed; "Christmas day, at night, one hour before day, is the time fixed upon for the attempt upon Trenton. For Heaven's sake keep this to yourself as the discovery of it may prove fatal to us." He likewise made Gates acquainted with his plans and wished him to go to Bristol, take command there and operate from that quarter; but this jealous subordinate pleaded ill-health, and requested leave to proceed to Philadelphia. He left camp Christmas morning, a few hours before the troops marched for their rendezvous on the bank of the Delaware; but Gates forgot to halt at Philadelphia, whither his leave allowed him to go, and hastened on to Baltimore to intrigue with Congress, and make interest among the members against the plans of the Commander-in-Chief.

As General Greene enjoyed Washington's full confidence, there is every reason to believe he was among the first to whom the plan of recrossing the Delaware was unfolded. On the 24th Greene wrote to Colonel Biddle, "If your business at Newtown will permit, I shall be glad to see you here. There is some business of importance to communicate to you which I wish to do to-day." As the contemplated attack on the Hessians was fully matured, doubtless this was the "business of importance" Greene wished to tell Biddle. But listen to what follows in the same letter, and written at the most trying period of the war: "No butter, no cheese, no cider—this is not for the honor of Pennsylvania." While it lets in a ray of light on the gloom of war, it lets us know the sturdy soldier, Greene, could not divest his mind of "creature comforts" while making ready for the bold venture of the morrow.

In the meantime, Washington was completing his arrange-

ments to march against the enemy. This had to be done with the greatest secrecy as the country swarmed with tories, and he knew all his movements were closely watched. Of his whole force, estimated at six thousand, only twenty-four hundred could be found fit for the service, composed of troops from New England, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The men were provided with three days' cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition. General Cadwalader was to coöperate below Bristol by crossing and attacking the enemy's post at Mount Holly. A few days before Christmas, boats were collected at Knowles' Cove, two miles above Taylorsville the place at which we have met, then called "McConkey's Ferry." On the evening of December 24, after Washington had returned from his inspection of affairs at the camp above Trenton, and had turned his glass, for the last time, on the enemy across the river, he rode over from Keith's to Merrick's to take supper with General Greene. As the conference concerned the important operations of the next day, there is hardly a doubt that Knox and Stirling and Sullivan, and probably others of the trusted lieutenants of the commander-in-chief, were there. Mr. Merrick's daughter Hannah waited on the table and kept the plate, from which Washington ate, as a memento of the event. After supper, the family was sent to a neighbor's across the fields to spend the night, so there should be no listeners to the council of war that was destined to destroy British empire in America. It was here the final arrangements were made to recross the Delaware and march on Trenton. What a momentous occasion ; how big with future events !

While Washington was making preparations to strike the enemy, everything was pleasant and serene in the Hessian lines at Trenton. Their's was a "Merry Christmas," and, in the evening, a number of officers, including General Rahl, their commander, repaired to the house of Abraham Hunt, a suspected tory but unjustly so, to conclude the festivities of the day. After night fall a Bucks County tory sent a messenger across the river with a note for Rahl advising him of Washington's contemplated attack. The note was handed to him, but the Hessian General,

too far gone in his cups to read it, thrust it into his vest pocket, where it was found after his death. On what a slender thread the destiny of the campaign hung !

The troops left their camps about three P. M. Christmas afternoon for the attack on Trenton, reaching the place of rendezvous late in the day, where the crossing was to be made. The boats had previously been collected behind the thick woods, close to the west bank of the river at the mouth of Knowles' Creek where they were entirely hidden from the Jersey shore. They were now brought down to McConkey's Ferry, the place selected for the crossing. The morning was clear and cold but the night was stormy, and about eleven it began to snow. The river was full of ice. Wilkinson, who had been sent to Philadelphia in the morning, joined the troops on the bank of the river. He had tracked the men by the blood from their feet and their bloody tracks, where not covered with snow, were to be seen the next morning. He brought a letter from General Gates to Washington, and upon inquiry, found the commander-in-chief, whip in hand, prepared to mount. Of their interview, Wilkinson says in his *Memoirs* : "When I presented the letter of Gates, before receiving it he exclaimed with solemnity, What a time is this to hand me letters ! I answered that I had been charged with it by General Gates. By General Gates ; where is he ? I left him this morning in Philadelphia. What was he doing there ? I understood he was on his way to Congress. He earnestly repeated, 'on his way to Congress,' then broke the seal, and I made my bow and joined General St. Clair on the bank of the river." What a group was that collected about Washington on that cold Christmas night ! With few exceptions, they were the central military figures of the Revolution ; Greene, Knox, Stirling, Sullivan, Putnam, Mercer, Stark, Stephen, St. Clair, Glover, Hand, DeFermoy and Hamilton. Washington placed great reliance on the promised support of the troops down the river, for on that hung the complete success of the enterprise. One of his last acts, before embarking on the wintry Delaware, was to write the following letter to his trusted friend and subordinate, Colonel Cadwalader :

"McCONKEY'S FERRY, 25th Decem., 1776.

"*Dear Sir*: Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts I have from Col. Reed of what might be expected from the operations below, I am determined, as the night is favorable, to cross the River, and make the attack on Trenton in the morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible. I am, sir,

Yr. most Obt. Servt.

(Signed) GO. WASHINGTON."

COL. CADWALADER.

The troops commenced to cross, at this place about dark, Colonel Glover, with his Marblehead fishermen, leading the advance. Washington called Captain Blunt to take the helm of the first boat, and he was ably assisted by Lieut. Anthony Cuthbert, of Capt. Moulder's company of artillery of Philadelphia Associates. James Slack, a young man of about twenty, son of Abraham who lived a mile above Yardley, William Green and David Lanning, all acquainted with boats, assisted to ferry the army over. It was a difficult task. Men were stationed in the bows of the boats with boat-hooks to keep off the cakes of ice, and the roar of the waters and the crash of the ice almost drowned the words of command. Soon after Stephen's brigade had crossed, and formed a chain of sentries around the landing place, Washington dismounted, and with his staff around him, crossed to the Jersey shore. Before his horse had reached him, he sat on a box used as a bee-hive, wrapped in his cloak, a deeply interested spectator of what was going on. Meanwhile Colonel Knox, of the artillery, stood on the river bank repeating Washington's orders as long as they remained on the Pennsylvania shore; and, amid all the storm and darkness, his powerful voice rang out, directing the movement of the boats. Washington expected to have had all his forces, with the artillery, across by midnight, and reach Trenton by five, but it was three before the guns were all over, and four before the march was begun.

Allow me to leave the thread of my narrative a moment, and

relate an incident in the life of former President Monroe, a lieutenant in a Virginia regiment, and connected with these operations. The late Lewis S. Coryell, of New Hope, one of the most prominent men of this county, used to take pleasure in relating that, on one occasion, after dining with President Monroe at the White House, the conversation turned on the passage of the Delaware on Christmas night, and the battle of Trenton the next morning, Mr. Monroe knowing Mr. Coryell was from that section. The President said :

“ After crossing the river I was sent with a command, including a piece of artillery, to the intersection of the Pennytown (now Pennington) and Maiden Head (now Lawrenceville) roads, with strict orders to let no one pass until I was ordered forward. Whilst occupying this position the resident of a dwelling some distance up a lane had his attention directed to some unusual commotion by the barking of dogs. He came out in the dark to learn the cause and encountered my command ; and, supposing we were from the British camp, ordered us off. He was violent and determined in his manner and very profane, and wanted to know what we were doing there such a stormy night. I advised him to go to his home and be quiet or I would arrest him. When he discovered we were American soldiers, he insisted we should go to his house and not stay out in the storm, and said he would give us something to eat. I told him my orders were strict and we could not leave, when he returned to the house and brought us some victuals. He said to me, ‘ I know something is to be done and I am going with you ; I am a doctor and I may help some poor fellow.’ When orders came for us to hasten and join the troops on the march to Trenton, the doctor went with us. In the attack I was wounded and would have bled to death if this doctor had not been near and promptly taken up an artery.” The President requested Mr. Coryell to go into that neighborhood and make proper search and inquiry for the doctor’s descendants, and if he found any one fitted for and deserving of an office, to let him know, but no trace of the family could be found.

I repeat, it was three o’clock when all the men, guns and

material were landed on the Jersey shore on the ever-memorable morning of December 26, 1776. These shivering battalions were the last hope of the great cause they had embarked in. I dare not attempt to portray Washington's feelings, but we may imagine with what earnestness he enjoined upon all profound silence during their march to Trenton, and said, "I hope you will all fight like men." The troops were hastily formed into two divisions, one led by Washington in person, accompanied by Lord Stirling, Greene, Mercer and Stephen, by the Pennington road, the other by General Sullivan, whose column marched by the river road, each division accompanied by trusty guides. The morning was bitter cold, and it began to hail as the troops were put in march. The distance was made in silence, hardly a word being spoken except between officers and guides ; and both officers and men seemed impressed with the great importance of the venture. Sullivan sent his aide to Washington, to say he feared the storm had rendered many of the muskets useless, and asked what should be done, to which the Commander-in-Chief replied, "Tell your General to use the bayonet and penetrate into the town ; for the town must be taken, and I have resolved to take it." The answer shows the determined spirit that animated Washington.

Washington's column reached the enemy's outposts exactly at eight o'clock, and, within three minutes, he heard the firing of Sullivan's division. "Which way is the Hessian's picket?" inquired Washington of a man chopping wood at his door, and the surly reply came back, "I don't know." "You may tell," says Captain Forrest of the artillery, "for that is General Washington." The aspect of the man changed in a moment. Dropping his axe and raising his hands to heaven he exclaimed, "God bless and prosper your Excellency ! The picket is in that house, and the sentry stands near that tree there." The result of the battle of Trenton, and the cheering effect it had on the cause of the Colonies are too well known to need rehearsal here. As soon as Washington had gathered up the spoils of victory, he recrossed the Delaware and marched to Newtown, where the Hessian offi-

cers were paroled and the soldiers sent to Lancaster, passing through Philadelphia to cheer up the patriotic part of the population. Washington reached Newtown the evening of the 26th or the morning of the 27th, taking quarters at the house of John Harris for the short time he remained.

Among the prisoners captured at Trenton was a young British officer, who was quartered at the house of Dr. Jonathan Ingham, near New Hope. He died of pleurisy contracted from a cold, and was buried by the Doctor, but the body was subsequently removed to England. The Doctor communicated the death of this officer to Washington in poetry, in the style of an elegy, but I have space for only two verses :

“ Ah, gentle reader ! as thou drawest near
To read the inscription on this humble stone
Drop o'er the grave a sympathizing tear,
And make a stranger's hapless case thy own.

* * * * *

“ Flushed with ambition's animating fires,
My youthful bosom glowed with thirst for fame,
Which oft, alas ! but vanity inspires,
To these inclement, hostile shores I came.”

Washington remained at Newtown until December 30, when he recrossed the Delaware with the same troops he had with him on the 25th, and inaugurated the skillful movements that restored the greater part of New Jersey to the control of the American forces. Although success crowned his efforts, he encountered great dangers, but the God of battles was still perched on his banner. He was never in greater peril than on the night of January 2, 1777, when the Assunpink Creek separated the two armies at Trenton. On Lord Cornwallis's arrival he held a brief conversation with his general officers. Sir William Erskine, Quartermaster General of the British army, suggested the “Old Fox,” as he called Washington, might escape in the night, remarking, “If Washington is the general I take him to be, his army will not be found there in the morning.” It is said that Colonel Von Donop advised Cornwallis to send a party across the creek into the woods on the American right

wing, to prevent an attack on the British left flank. It was fortunate indeed, for Washington's subsequent plans, that Cornwallis did not follow Von Donop's advice.

That night Washington held a council of war, composed of his brigade commanders, at which it was decided to draw off the American army at midnight, and, by a rapid march around the left flank of the enemy, strike the British rear guard at Princeton. This brilliant conception was successfully executed, and a second victory crowned the American arms. Recent evidence asserts that Washington was slightly wounded at Princeton. This is learned from an old letter in the possession of General George B. Cadwalader, of Sunbury, Pa., and was found in an old Virginia house during the Civil War. It was written at Newtown, this county, dated January 5, 1777, and directed to Henry Jackson, Esq., of Boston. The writer was William Palfrey, and by hunting up his military record, I found him to be Paymaster General of the Continental army, with the rank of Colonel. The extract reads: "Dr. Edwards writes from Trenton that General Washington is slightly wounded and General Mercer is missing, supposed either killed or made prisoner. We have certainly taken all their baggage at Princeton." This evidently refers to the battle of Princeton, as the casualties at Trenton had been known several days and Mercer was not connected with them, nor Washington. We know that Mercer was killed at Princeton, and Washington may have been struck by a spent ball, and thought the injury too slight to mention publicly, or bad policy to do so and kept quiet. Henry Jackson, Esq., to whom Colonel Palfrey's letter was written, was the Colonel of one of Massachusetts' new Continental regiments. I had the letter in my hands a long time, examined it very carefully, am satisfied it is genuine and had been well taken care of. I returned it to General Cadwalader, who now has it. The matter is important enough for our students of Revolutionary history to investigate.

Washington's Trenton-Princeton campaign is conceded to have been one of the boldest and most aggressive in modern warfare. It seems almost a miracle for the slender force of 2,400 defeated

men to turn upon a foe largely outnumbering them ; cross a river filled with floating ice, assault the enemy and by two consecutive blows change the destiny of the British Empire. Is it possible for this to have been done by the strength of man alone ? Can we doubt the cause of the Colonies was in the keeping of a Higher Power ? The winter at Morristown follows ; the enemy contract his lines, and Washington sat down to work out his plans for the future. He cast aside his Fabian policy and when spring opened was prepared to conduct an aggressive campaign on interior lines that went far towards settling the struggle.

The next appearance of the Continental army on the Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula was in July, 1777. When the enemy sailed south from New York the Continental army was put in march for the Delaware, Washington, with Greene's division, reaching Coryell's Ferry the night of the 29th, one brigade crossing before morning. General Stephen, with two divisions, crossed at Howell's Ferry, now Stockton, four miles above, and Lord Stirling at Trenton, sixteen miles below. The troops which crossed at Coryell's and Howell's, comprising the bulk of the army, marched for Philadelphia down the Old York Road on the morning of the 31st, Washington going in advance, reaching the city at ten that night. The army encamped at Schuylkill Falls the next day where the Commander-in-Chief joined it on the 4th of August. It lay there until the afternoon of the 8th when, because of the uncertainty of the destiny of Howe's fleet, it retraced its march up the York Road and halted on the Little Neshaminy Creek in Warwick Township, Bucks County, Sunday evening the 10th. This was half a mile above the present Hartsville, nine miles below Coryell's Ferry and six miles from Doylestown. The army lay here until August 23, Washington quartering at the Moland house—still standing and in good condition, and it was here both Lafayette and Pulaski reported for duty. Upon receiving news that Howe's fleet had entered the Chesapeake Washington again put his army in march down the Old York Road, encamping that night at Nicetown, a suburb of Philadelphia. The next day it marched through the city, 11,000 strong,

the first time the Continental army had been there, reaching Wilmington, Del., the 25th.

These movements were followed by the battle of Brandywine, September 11th, the enemy taking possession of Philadelphia the 26th, and the battle of Germantown, October 4th, which practically closed the campaign, except a few minor and unimportant operations. On December 19th the Continental army encamped on the bleak hills at the Valley Forge, where the erection of huts for the winter cantonment was immediately begun. Brandywine was the first battle Washington fought west of the Delaware, under his changed policy, and, although he was compelled to stand on the defensive, it was one of the most important battles of the Revolution, and, for the first time, the American troops won applause from the enemy in his official report. He had just found out the Continentals were "foemen worthy of his steel." At Germantown, Washington was the aggressor, the enemy making a narrow escape from defeat. This closed the campaign of 1777, in the middle Colonies, and three battles out of four, counting Trenton one of them, were victories for the patriots. The campaign of 1778 opened with Monmouth, where Washington was again the aggressor delivering a heavy blow to the enemy, who escaped under cover of the night. It was equivalent to a victory for the Americans. The enemy returned to New York in disgrace, whence he had sailed a year before with flying colors, and now only held the territory covered by his bayonets.

The Continental army made its appearance on the Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula for the third time, in June, 1778, on its march from Valley Forge to strike the enemy at Monmouth. General Howe evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th, putting his army en route for New York across New Jersey. Washington received intelligence of this movement the same morning, and by ten o'clock, six brigades, under General Lee, were on their march for the Delaware, which they crossed at Coryell's Ferry, the evening of the 20th. Washington left Valley Forge, with the main body of the army, on the 19th, and encamped at Doyles-

town the next evening ; resuming his march the afternoon of the 21st, and crossing the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry the following day, engaged the enemy at Monmouth on the 28th. In 1781 the American and French armies, on their way to lay siege to Yorktown, crossed our peninsula, for the fourth time and again, on their return north after the defeat and surrender of the enemy, making the fifth time the Continental army had made its appearance on this narrow peninsula.

I have given a brief review of the military operations on this peninsula at the most critical period of the war, and it will be observed at a glance, that it played a very important part in the struggle for independence. It was the connecting link by land between the North and the South, while the enemy, in transporting his armies from one section to the other, was obliged to trust them to the uncertainties of the sea. With the exception of a few months, the continental forces had complete control of this great highway between the North and the South, giving them many advantages. They moved on interior lines at will, their communications were secure and their sources of supplies uninterrupted. The untried soldier will appreciate, at a glance, the advantage this gave the patriot cause, and it was not necessary for Sir William Howe, no mean soldier by the way, to be told the possession of Philadelphia did not strengthen his cause. It was patent to him, and he was wise enough to see it, when he relinquished the city and returned to New York.

The classic address of Mr. Lincoln, on the historic field of Gettysburg, in dedicating a portion of it for a final resting place for those who died there that the Union might live, is so applicable to this hallowed spot, and the brave men who took their lives in their hands here, on that cold December night, one hundred and twenty-six years ago, we cannot refrain from quoting a paragraph. He said: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we may say here, but it can never for-

get what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Thus, my countrymen, I have briefly detailed the part played by the Delaware-Schuylkill peninsula, in the war of independence. Here Washington met the crisis of the struggle, and the blows, given the enemy at Trenton and Princeton, dispelled the gloom and gave hope to the cause. These victories gained the sympathy of the civilized world, and it was no longer a serious question how the war would terminate. The day star of liberty was now plainly to be seen. Time now became a factor to allow the mother country to recover from the humiliation of defeat and get courage to make terms with the colonies. The war lingered, but the final blow at Yorktown opened the eyes of the English government to the inevitable result, and peace followed. The campaign of Yorktown was the legitimate outcome of Trenton and Princeton, the first blows delivered after Washington abandoned his Fabian policy. The operations, in this vicinity, were the hinge on which subsequent movements of the war to final victory turned. This immediate locality, by common consent, should be made a national trysting place by all lovers of their country, and here the Congress of the United States should establish a National Park to include both banks of the Delaware, to which the "Sons of the Revolution," and all other descendants of "the times that tried men's souls," could make pilgrimage, as to a Mecca of their hope for the perpetuity of republican liberty. It would have a greater tendency to weld into a solid mass the patriotic sentiment of the country than could be done in any other way.

